FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 FEBRUARY 1984

Lebanon

Military/Security Situation — U.S. warships again shelled "residential" areas near Syrian positions in the Lebanese mountains while Syrian air defenses "confronted" two U.S. aircraft overflying the area, forcing them to "flee," a Syrian military spokesman announced in a statement carried by SANA on 9 February. The Syrians sustained no losses in the shelling, the spokesman declared. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the U.S. bombardment temporarily silenced the Syrian artillery, although the Syrians and their allies subsequently resumed their attacks on Christian areas in and around East Beirut.

Reporting on British, Turkish, and Saudi measures to evacuate their citizens from West Beirut, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio asserted that this action "confirms" that President Amin al-Jumayyil's Army is preparing for a "r / adventure" to recapture the western sector. The evacuation of British citizens wishing to leave Beirut is scheduled to begin on 10 February, according to BBC's World Service. Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri declared that he is making efforts to arrange the reopening of Beirut airport and educational establishments and also reaffirmed his opposition to attacks on the eastern city of Zahlah, Beirut radio reported.

Political Developments — The Lebanese Government wants a speedy political solution to the crisis and hopes to resume meetings involving the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Elie Salim stated in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio after his return from Saudi Arabia. As for the leaders of the National Salvation Front (NSF) who met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 9 February, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami indicated in a Radio Monte Carlo interview that he disagrees with his colleague Walid Junblatt's refusal to negotiate with Al-Jumayyil. While calling for dialogue and national accord, Karami expressed concern that Junblatt's "very negative stand" does not encourage a dialogue with the Al-Jumayyil regime. Reporting on Al-Asad's talks with the NSF leaders, Damascus radio said the president reaffirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese people and nationalist forces as well as its readiness to render all possible assistance to them.

In Beirut Nabih Birri proposed that President al-Jumayyil's term of office be cut from 6 to 2 years to allow for new presidential elections this year, AFP reported. In a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon, however, the Phalange Party denounced "suspect and foreign inspired calls" against the president.

Libyan, Egyptian Statements — Unless the United States ceases its "aggression" against the Arabs, and if the American people prove incapable of curbing "the madness of actor Reagan," the Arabs must use all military means at their disposal to "destroy the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean in self-defense," Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a cable to Arab leaders reported by JANA. In a different vein, Egypt expressed concern and sorrow about the Lebanese situation in a statement reported by MENA, calling on all the conflicting parties to reach an acceptable formula for coexistence.

Palestinians' Return, Israeli Warnings — Fatah dissident leader Nimr Salih has discussed the deployment of armed Palestinians in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the Palestinian dissidents have dispatched forces to reach Beirut overland and by air from Cyprus, according to Radio Free Lebanon. Security sources cited by Jerusalem radio's Arabic service said Israel is monitoring the situation in West Beirut, where there are already about 1,000 "terrorists." Earlier, Jerusalem radio said Israel is making it clear to "hostile elements" in Lebanon that the Al-Awwali River is not a closed border and that if the IDF's security in southern Lebanon is threatened, Israel will be able to act beyond this line. Meanwhile, Israel has supplied arms to the Phalangists in recent days and former IDF Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan has visited Juniyah for talks with Phalangist leaders, who asked the Israelis to provide them with warplanes, according to KUNA.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

If Iraq carries out its threat to attack Iranian cities, Iran will "definitely" shell Basra, Mandali, and Khanaqin and, "if necessary," also 'Amarah, 'Ali al-Gharbi, Al-Kut, Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Darband-i Khan, and "all" Iraqi towns except the four Shi'ite holy cities, Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i declared in remarks reported by Tehran radio.

Meanwhile, Iraq began intensive contacts with foreign diplomats to explain its decision to strike at targets in 11 Iranian cities, INA reported. In Moscow the Iraqi charge urged the Soviet Union to "understand" the causes of the war and to pressure Iran to seek a peaceful solution, according to KUNA.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak held further talks in Rabat with King Hassan II on 9 February and will travel to France on 10 February to meet with President Francois Mitterrand, Rabat radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Responding to recent remarks by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the sale of West German weapons to the Kingdom, an official cited by SPA stressed that Saudi Arabia "rejects any condition imposed on it or any restriction which prevents it from exercising its legitimate rights to defend itself and its territory."

Pakistan

Pakistani scientists have broken the Western monopoly in the technique of enriching uranium and would have little difficulty in making an atomic bomb, a Pakistani nuclear scientist told the daily *NAWA-E WAQT* in remarks reported by AFP. Meanwhile, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that Pakistan desires "the best possible relations with India" and expects "a positive response," according to Karachi radio.

Sudan

Ethiopian militiamen attacked the house of the Sudanese consul general in the Ethiopian border town of Gambela on 5 February, killing three people and assaulting the envoy, SUNA reported.

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PFLP Issues Press Statement on Lebanon

JN091806 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (SANA) — The PFLP strongly denounced the barbaric U.S. attacks on Lebanese citizens in nationalist areas. It declared that it is placing the forces of the Palestinian revolution at the disposal of the Lebanese nationalist forces in checking these attacks.

In a press statement issued today, the front considered the shelling yesterday by U.S. naval ships of a number of Lebanese areas as a desperate attempt to impose the Phalangist fascist regime on the Lebanese masses, to complete the objective of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and to frighten Syria so it will not face U.S. plans and support nationalist Lebanese and Palestinian forces.

The PFLP asserted that the battle with imperialism is the battle of the Palestinian revolution and Arab masses. That is why the PFLP is placing all of its forces at the disposal of the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement which have proven their persistence in opposing Phalangist fascism and achieving victory.

The statement urged the Arab masses to support the Lebanese nationalist forces in their national battle. It said that facing the Zionist occupation forces and U.S. aggression forces is a national Arab duty falling on the shoulders of all Arab liberation forces in cooperation with the nationalist Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian alliance.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to Meet

JN091147 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — The Jordanian and Palestinian sides to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territories have agreed to meet in the third week of the this month after Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, returns from the Fatah Central Committee meetings that will be held in Tunis within the next few days.

The tripartite committee — which is comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Occupied Territories, the Technical Bureau, and the Palestinian Occupied Homeland Department — formed by the joint committee has prepared a detailed report on the situation of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland, their needs, and the nature of support they require to continue their steadfastness. A report on the status of the municipalities in the occupied territories has also been prepared.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: 'Arafat To Visit Amman 18 Feb

JN091002 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman on 18 February on a visit of several days. He will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials during the visit.

DFLP Base Attacked by Dissidents, Jibril Forces

JN091137 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Reports from the Syrian capital say that the Ahmad Jibril forces and Fatah dissidents a few days ago attacked a base belonging to the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and that one person was martyred and four others injured in this attack. The reports say that the attack was due to the DFLP's refusal to submit to the Libyan plot aimed at forming a substitute organization for the PLO.

PLO To Open Embassy-Level Office in Maldives

JN091707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Republic of Maldives, in a government communique, today announced the opening of an office for the PLO at the embassy level. The government communique said that this decision was made because the Maldives Republic recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people under the leadership of struggler Yasir 'Arafat.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Iranian President's Message

GF091353 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a written message from Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamane'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on bilateral relations and a number of other issues of mutual interest. This message was delivered during the secretary general's meeting with the Iranian ambassador in Aden, Hasan Aminian, in his office today.

The brother secretary general asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni and 'Ali Khamenei on the 5th anniversary of the Islamic Iranian revolution's victory.

Visiting DFLP Official Departs After Talks

GF091744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], described the meetings he held with the YSP leadership — particularly Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers — as successful and very interesting. He pointed out that the two sides' views on the issues discussed during those meetings were identical.

In a statement to ANA before departing Aden this morning, he said that during these meetings the YSP leadership affirmed the importance of the PLO's unity based on its national program, which is the important and basic factor in the struggle against Zionism and the agent powers in the region.

At the conclusion of his statement, he said that the YSP leadership and the DFLP agree on the (?need) to decisively confront the attempts to impose Camp David and the Reagan plan on the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

SAUDI ARABIA

Media Views Lebanon Situation, U.S. Role

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Editorial

PM101021 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 9

[Editorial: "Washington's Downfall"]

[Text] The United States has withdrawn the Marines from the Beirut sands to the Beirut waters. One who has sunk in sand may well drown in water.

Washington has described its move not as a withdrawal, but as redeployment. Playing with words may not prove very useful. The U.S. fleet has already received orders to bombard Syrian artillery positions in the Lebanese mountains. The U.S. position remains the main factor — regardless of the decisions taken in London, Paris, and Rome — on the question of withdrawal in the light of the American "redeployment." The real downfall is not that of the Lebanese regime, which calls itself "the legitimate authority," but rather the downfall of Washington in Beirut.

To further expound on the meaning of that downfall, one can say that the paper carrying the U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli agreement, signed on 17 May 1983, should be soaked in water for Reagan to drink as soup. Reagan banked on one Lebanese group, and that has brought him and it down not only in Lebanon but throughout the Arab Mideast.

The meanings and lessons abound, the least of which being that the Lebanese side which banked on Reagan has failed, as has Reagan's gamble on one particular Lebanese side. The "legitimate authority" has long been implicated and has abandoned its place above all parties. This point has long been debated by the pillars of power in Washington, Paris, Rome, and London.

Now Reagan is dealing with another "legitimate authority" in Beirut, or rather with two of them. He is not in a better position; he is not in an ideal position, because both "legitimate authorities will settle their accounts with him through emotions and objectives which Reagan is much too small to understand.

AL-JAZIRAH, AR-RIYAD Editorials

GF090740 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In their editorials, our newspapers today concentrate on the situation in Lebanon.

The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: It is regrettable that the Lebanese who fight among themselves are the ones who preferred the military option to the political option, which could have resolved the crisis peacefully without bloodshed and without causing more destruction and could have opened the doors of hope for the unity of Lebanon and its people. This is the unity which Lebanon and its people have maintained since their independence and since the beginning of their national sovereignty. With this military option, the Lebanese themselves opened Lebanon's doors on the ground, on the sea and in the air to foreign intervention, which neither Lebanon nor its people have benefitted from, and which did nothing other than precipitate an extremely dangerous situation.

The paper adds: It is a painful and even grievous picture of the future for Lebanon and its people. As to what is befalling Lebanon's national integrity, no one should be blamed except Lebanon's own children who closed their eyes to avoid seeing what was happening to their homeland and their people, and who plugged their ears lest they hear the appeals of wisdom and cries of goodness in the Lebanese people, who die hundreds of times

everyday out of fear, anxiety, sorrow and distress and who are horrified by what awaits them and their homeland. It is a gloomy and mysterious future that is like any unknown which has not yet been explored.

The newspaper *AR-RIYAD* says: It was expected at the beginning that the security collapse, which moved from the mountains to Beirut's suburbs, was aimed at embroiling the joint forces in Beirut itself. However, the recent escalation that involved the withdrawal of the U.S. and British forces to sea, and then the threat by U.S. President Reagan to shell any force that attacks greater Beirut, eliminated the possibility of the international forces' participation in a common war inside Beirut itself. But does this mean eliminating the possibility that Israel may carry out a new invasion in East Beirut?

The newspaper adds: In the Lebanese future, there will be numerous fears and dangers. So will the U.S. and British forces take part in Lebanon's dangerous game in an area that is difficult to control, and where forces are all entangled? Or will they remain at sea watching so as to support legitimacy when it is possible for them to do so. On Lebanon's soil, and particularly in Beirut where people are being burned, isn't there hope to reinstitute a missing peace and to resume dialogue in search for a new security accord that may prevent the disaster of a nationwide outbreak of fire?

Further Media Comment

LD091346 Riyadh SPA in English 1216 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh, Feb 9, SPA — The deteriorating situation in Beirut and its surrounding areas in light of escalating fighting among conflicting factions continued to figure for editorial comments in today's newspapers:

The Jidda-based *'UKAZ* warned against the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, and said the escalation of fighting might erupt into a new civil war in the country and prevent any unified Lebanese stand to free their country of the Zionist occupation.

The Ad-Dammam-based *AL-YAWM* condemned the Israeli role in fomenting sedition in Lebanon, and in moving America and big power countries to serve their malicious goals. The paper urged the Lebanese conflicting factions to listen to the voice of reason and practice self-restraint.

"If the Lebanese warring leaders sit together and iron out their disputes by themselves, then they will have the final say, and there will be no room or pretext for foreign troops to stay in Lebanon, the paper said.

The Jidda-based *AL-MADINAH* regretted the escalation in the fighting in Beirut and southern Lebanon, and described hostilities in the country as a nightmare for the Arab nation. The paper warned that such a situation might lead to the collapse of Lebanon and its division into weak entities.

AL-NADWA, criticised the American role in Lebanon and questioned the stationing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon during the past 16 months.The paper deplored the illogical American policy in the Middle East and attacked the U.S-mediated Lebanese-Israeli accord of May 17,and said such an agreement "is the greatest element in creating disunity and conflict among Lebanese factions." The paper said the experience of Lebanon with the U.S. and American Marines should be a lesson to all, particularly the owners of 'banana' (small) republics, since Lebanon will remain an Arab, independent, unified country with no foreign influence".

Commenting on the U.S. decision to withdraw American Marines from Beirut airport to be restationed on board U.S. navy ships offshore, the Jidda-based *ARAB NEWS* described it as a belated decision, and said the action was taken following the near-collapse of the Al-Jumayyil government which the U.S. had intended to prop up despite all the odds against it. "The Marines lost nearly 300 soldiers — sitting ducks who were victims of what is certainly one of the most senseless decisions taken by any government in recent times," it added.

President Ronald Reagan, the paper said, had not only backed the wrong horse, but, as it would now appear, had no clear program of action to bring peace back to Lebanon as he had promised to do. Instead, he has failed to tackle the issue of the Israeli invasion and the Israeli presence in that country. Meanwhile, Israel has maintained suspicious relations with many of the antagonists in Lebanon and undermined all attempts at national reconciliation. And it has continued its direct intervention there, although the original excuse for that — the presence of the Palestinians — disappeared long ago," it added.

"American policy in Lebanon has been, in short, a resounding failure that will be added to the list of similar U.S. misadventures in the past that were laced with plenty of goodwill but little else. The beneficiary, perhaps the only one, remains Israel," the paper said." "Nevertheless, it would be unfair to blame the U.S. for the whole debacle. The Lebanese must share a great deal of it because they have proven to be more hostile to each other than to all foreigners combined, including Israel," it added.

Dealing with the same topic, the Jidda-based *SAUDI GAZETTE* said President Reagan's latest stand on the American Marines should not be misconstrued as a change in either his aims or basic policies in Lebanon. "The Marines were bound to go sooner or later, and,because of domestic election politics, sooner than later, but the President wanted to bring them back as heroes, and claim credit for another bold operation, as in Grenada," it added.

Official Views FRG Leader's Remarks on Arms

LD092231 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Feb (SPA) — A Saudi official made the following statement to SPA today in response to remarks attributed to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl by the information media in Bonn today:

We have noted with regret the contradictory statements issued in the capital of West Germany concerning a topic with which the information media have become bored — that is, the sale of German weapons to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

There is no doubt that the officials in Bonn know very well that the Kingdom has given the German Government absolute freedom to choose what to offer from its arms production for sale to the Kingdom. The Kingdom has the right to choose what it needs and to reject that which it does not need. Also, the German Government understands that the Kingdom will not be taking the German weapons it needs as a gift; rather it will be paying billions of dollars for them. It also knows very well that the markets of the world are open to it to buy what it needs from any state.

Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rejects any condition imposed on it or any restriction which prevents it from exercising its legitimate rights to defend itself and its territory.

The source added: We listened to these statements in the past and paid no attention to them for political or (?tactful) reasons. But now that these statements have come today from his excellency the German chancellor personally, we feel it is necessary to clarify our attitude toward this issue in a precise and frank manner, because the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia fears that the repercussions of these statements might reflect on existing dealings between the two countries in the economic and trade fields. This would not match the common interests of the two states because many German companies have commercial relations and interests either directly with the Saudi Government or with national establishments and companies.

The source ended his statement by saying: We do not say this as a challenge, or to harm anyone. Every state has the right to choose what it sees as suitable for its interests and economic needs.

'UKAZ Comments on British Arms Offer

PM091604 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Feb 84 p 3

[Political editor's article: "The Objective Considerations in the British Offer"]

[Text] When Britain offers all its weapons, including advanced weapons, and for the Kingdom to choose what it needs, that big power does not do so fortuitously or without objective considerations. Such an offer could only have been made on the basis of a deep and accurate British understanding of Saudi Arabia's moderate and objective policy, as well as full comprehension of the Kingdom's responsible political and economic role at the Arab, Islamic, and international levels.

Britain would not have taken such a step had it not been convinced that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a major element of security and stability in the Middle East, and that it plays an important and vital role in the interests of a just and lasting peace in this troubled part of the world, where mounting tension is seriously threatening vital world interests.

In making this offer, Britain is motivated by its confidence in the wisdom of the Kingdom's leadership and by the spirit of friendship which governs the burgeoning relations between the two countries in the interests of the Saudi and British countries and peoples, and in the interests of security and stability in the region and peace and security worldwide.

We welcome this British offer, which comes only a few days after the joint Saudi-French missile project 'Ath-Thaqib' was announced by His Highness Prince Sultan. We buy what arms and equipment we need from friendly states with our own money and in accordance with the well-studied plans for the development of our military and defense capabilities, in order to enable our Armed Forces to perform their Arab and Islamic national duties in the best possible way. When we seek the arms we need in accordance with our armed forces' development plans, we do so on the basis of a policy providing for diversification of the sources of arms by exploiting our relations with friendly states to serve our common interests, end the tension in the region, and to consolidate security, stability and the chances of peace there.

The Kingdom, with its political and economic weight, has earned the world's appreciation and respect because of its commendable efforts to promote a just and lasting peace, ensuring the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights — especially their right to self-determination and to an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital — and to contribute to economic stability in the world. The Kingdom is striving to strengthen its military and defense capabilities in line with its weight in Arab, Islamic, and international circles. We realize as we deal with the friendly states in this connection that any decision will in the final analysis depend on joint interests, as well as on the principles to which any of these states commit itself in furthering the cause of security, stability, and peace.

An official source in Bonn has stated that the Israelis were disappointed at the failure of their attempts to persuade Chancellor Kohl to abandon the idea of selling arms to the Arab states. He also said that the FRG is not prepared to stop selling arms to an Arab state, or not to cooperate with that state in the defense field, simply because the Israelis say so. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has himself declared that nobody can dictate to the FRG the policy it should pursue. This indicates that the Zionist entity has failed in its attempt to blackmail West Germany. It also reflects West Germany's determination to serve its own interests and the interests of its own people, and to maintain good relations with the Arab states on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Perhaps the world now knows quite well who is for peace and who is against it; who is in favor of restoring legitimate rights and who is bent on aggression and the usurpation of rights. Perhaps the West German chancellor, on his recent visit to occupied Palestine, sensed the Zionist plot to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, and perhaps he was able to discern the dimensions of the Israeli expansionist designs at the expense of the Arab people and territory.

'UKAZ on Assassination of UAE Ambassador

GF100600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On the assassination of the UAE ambassador in Paris, *'UKAZ* said in its editorial today:

It seems there is an unequal war between terrorists and those who are carrying out their duty to enhance means of international cooperation with stability and peace for all the world's peoples. The assassination of the UAE ambassador by an armed terrorist the day before yesterday affirms that there are people who are practicing terrorism to influence the moderation and constructive policy the region's countries are following. This horrible method which terrorists follow does not show a civilized spirit, but one of a demagogue characterized by an unstable mentality and the absence of objective vision.

Whether those who commit such regrettable incidents are from the region or from outside it, we can only denounce and condemn such criminal acts which the international community rejects and which contravene the simplest rules of cililization and morality, principles, norms and values which govern this world, regardless of the source of such acts.

UAE

Media Denounces Murder of Ambassador in Paris

GF091042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Most of the local newspapers in the UAE today denounce the sinful and criminal attack whose victim was the UAE ambassador in Paris. The papers say this crime cannot change the UAE's commitment to its fixed policy in international relations.

Under the headline "A Criminal Hand and a Sinful Aggression," the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* wonders who benefits from this aggression. The paper says: "Don't the cowards who perpetrated this attack know that the only beneficiary is the Arab nation's enemies who are waiting for it and who, prior to attacking it from the outside, seek to demolish it from within by making its children kill one another."

The newspaper says that such treacherous terrorist methods indicate the base nature and cowardice of those who pursue it "and hide in the dark in order to carry out their filthy actions against innocent, unarmed and peaceful subjects in a place that is very distant from what may by any measure be considered a b a t t l e field,even if it were a battle with such a base nature."

Under the headline "We Forgive No More," the newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, which is published in Dubayy, says that the UAE will not, from now on, be tolerant toward those who plot and perpetrate crimes with which they want to influence the UAE's fixed stands and profound stability. The newspaper says that words and attributes fail to describe the ugliness of this base crime which took the life of the UAE ambassador in Paris, "and which constitutes an overt aggression that violates all international laws and norms."

The paper adds: "No sensible person can conceive a reason or a justification for this crime, especially in that the UAE is not part of any dispute or conflict in the entire region. Its history and stands bear witness to its constant desire to exert its best efforts and good offices with any disputing parties, so as to settle their problems and establish security and peace between them through the peaceful means that are recognized by the civilized world."

Under the headline "Ugly Crime," the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, which is published in Ash-Shariqah, expresses its confidence that the brothers of the late ambassador among the youth will not be terrified by such criminal actions nor frightened by this ugly crime. The paper says that nothing is uglier than terrorism because it is a complete divorce of mind and humanity, and that nothing is uglier than a terrorist because he is a hired assassin who has neither morals nor principles and is a mark of disgrace on the forehead of those who plan his crime for him and make it possible for him to accomplish his filthy mission. The paper notes that in the Arab traditions and in the Islamic religion, terrorism is denounced and rejected because it distorts these traditions and harms the magnanimous nature of the Islamic religion.

Under the headline "Terrorism To Serve the Enemies," the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* denounces the criminal aggression which took the life of the late ambassador and described it as a base and cowardly action, and as a mark of disgrace on the forehead of whoever thinks in this way and uses this method of cheap treachery. The paper stresses that this ugly crime, which was plotted and perpetrated by the hired, sinful hands that work for the interests of the Arab enemies, was not aimed at the ambassador or the UAE alone but at all those honorable persons who are sincerely dedicated to their countries and to the questions of their peoples.

The paper says: "If, by perpetrating this criminal action, such hands want to blackmail the UAE regarding its fixed and principled national stands, the UAE determination will not be bent and its luminous march will not stop as a result of these savage actions that no mind accepts and no logic or conscience approves." *AL-WAHDAH* stresses at the end of its editorial that the UAE has and will always stand firmly by its principled stands that are inseparable and indivisable as far as the Arab and Islamic questions are concerned, and that the UAE will continue to be a forerunner in supporting truth against injustice and aggression.

YAR

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in San'a' for Talks

Meets With Chairman Salih

GF081205 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] San'a', 8 Feb (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih here today.

Yasir 'Arafat arrived in San'a' from Kuwait today.

Further Report on Meeting

GF081800 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office in the presidential palace at 1200 today brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

During the meeting, recent developments in the Palestinian cause and the current situation in the Arab and international arenas were discussed, in addition to the struggle relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. Moreover, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] briefed his brother president, commander, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the results of his visits to a number of Arab and African countries.

The meeting was attended by Dr Hasan Makki, the president's adviser and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official spokesman of the PLO; and Hikmat Zayt, the PLO representative in San'a'.

Receives European Parliamentary Group

GF091318 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received in San'a' this evening the European Parliamentary delegation headed by Mrs [name indistinct] that is currently visiting our country.

PLO official spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman has stated that during the meeting the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and those concerning the Palestinian revolution were reviewed. He also said that Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the representatives of the European Parliament the political program of the PLO, stressing that the organization has fixed its aims on the basis of the right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

The official spokesman added that Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the representatives of the European Parliament the PLO's stand on the European and U.S. plans, stressing the PLO rejection of U.S. President Reagan's initiative because it ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He called on the European countries to take a practical initiative in different international fields in order to obtain a decision from the Security Council stating the Palestinian national rights.

Talks With European Parliament Delegation Close

GF091040 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The final session of the YAR-European Parliament talks was held this evening, headed on the Yemeni side by Brother Sa'id Al-Hakimi, deputy chairman of the Peoples' Constituent Council, and on the European side by Mrs. Marie [name indistinct], head of the European parliamentary delegations.

Discussions during this session concentrated on the most important issues linking our country to the EEC countries. Viewpoints were in complete agreement on the issues discussed.

Government Statement On Lebanese Situation

JN092222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA) — Egypt has expressed its great concern and profound sorrow over the deteriorated situation in Lebanon. In a statement on the situation in Lebanon issued tonight, Egypt called upon all the conflicting parties to exercise self-restraint and to abide by the higher interests of the homeland. It also called upon them to cooperate in reaching an acceptable formula for coexistence in the one Lebanon and to bolster the country's independence and territorial integrity. The following is the text of the statement:

The Arab Republic of Egypt — government and people — views with great concern and profound sorrow the deteriorated situation in Lebanon. It has previously warned of the serious consequences of the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its threat to Lebanon's security, independence, and stability, as well as its obstruction of the security and peace efforts in the Middle East to achieve a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question.

Egypt has also alerted all local and international sides to the seriousness of this complicated situation, warned of the consequences of using armed force in the region, and called for an end to interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Egypt calls upon all conflicting parties to exercise self-restraint and abide by the higher interests of the homeland. It also calls upon them to cooperate to reach an acceptable formula for coexistence in the one Lebanon and bolster the country's independence and territorial integrity.

Press Comments

JN100850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In their editorials, both *AL-JUMHURIYAH* and *AL-AKHBAR* comment on the latest Lebanese developments. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* wonders: Will the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon contribute toward solving the Lebanese crisis? The paper says: The next few days will answer this important question. However, the U.S. Administration has so far been intending to place its forces in a better fighting position and overcome the wave of anger inside the United States itself.

The paper points out that the U.S. withdrawal indicates great deterioration in the Lebanese security situation. The U.S. decision will lead to a further collapse in the situation unless it is coupled with an agreement guaranteeing the withdrawal of all of the foreign forces from Lebanese territory. The paper expresses the fear that Israel might exploit the U.S. withdrawal decision in order to intervene militarily in Beirut under the pretext of protecting Amin al-Jumayyil's regime. Concluding its comment, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: This does not mean that the solution is for the U.S. forces to remain in Lebanon. The solution is for Lebanon to concurrently rid itself of all forms of foreign presence, and for the Lebanese crisis to become the concern of the Lebanese parties themselves.

On the same subject, and under the headline "Our Hearts in Lebanon," *AL-AKHBAR* says: We are facing a plot that will transform Lebanon into weak entities subjected to other countries and working according to those countries' interests. The paper rejected the argument that the plot has transcended the possibility of a solution and has gone beyond the Lebanese leaders' abilities. The paper says that the solution will remain solely in the hands of the Lebanese leaders. An agreement on a national reconciliation conference will certainly expose those plotting against Lebanon's unity, independence, and prosperity.

The newspaper goes on to say that an agreement among the Lebanese warring factions could guarantee the expulsion of all foreign forces in Lebanon. Had all of the Lebanese leaders agreed on a single aim — namely, expelling the foreign forces in Lebanon — and had all of them expressed their desire to remove them, all other problems could have been solved at the Lebanese negotiations table. The newspaper says: This requires from the Lebanese leaders a zealous national spirit; a great amount of self-restraint; and a desire to bypass grudges, wounds, destruction, and fighting. They should agree to serve the interest of the entire Lebanese country. They can defeat the plots only through this policy. Such a Lebanese agreement can become a first step toward restoring independence, stabillty, and prosperity in Lebanon.

Hasan 'Ali Interviewed on Various Issues

JN091812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt constantly seeks to attain a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In an interview today with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We are at variance with Israel regarding its practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, its settlement policy, and its application of Israeli law on Arab Jerusalem. He added: The more Israel proceeds on the peace course, the more our relations with it will improve.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: We believe that Reagan's initiative contains certain positive points, but we have had reservations on it since the beginning, particularly on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination which, according to us, is a sacred right which no one can disavow.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that Egypt does not seek a leading role and that all it wants is to play an objective role. He added: We are ready to assist in any rapproachement between Jordan and the PLO. We are seeking to enter into the peace process and urge the United States to hold a dialogue with the PLO. This does not conflict with our relations with the countries in the region.

On the representation of Palestinians in the negotiations, 'Ali said this problem can be easily solved by having some PNC

members in the West Bank, who total 160, and some Palestinians from outside the West Bank join the Jordanian delegation.

In his interview, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt supports Jordan's call that decisions adopted by the Arab League be by majority and not unanimity, as this is in line with democratic principles.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that in its relations with Arab countries Egypt believes in dialogue and democratic decisions. We may differ, but our difference in opinion must not lead to estrangement. Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that during President Husni Mubarak's era Egyptian policy shuns vituperations and avoids dealing with matters not beneficial to the Arab nation. We shall proceed with this policy until others realize that it is the best method for the settlement of our causes.

Mubarak Receives Cable of Thanks From Bendjedid

JN091348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1232 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received the following cable of thanks from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in reply to Mubarak's congratulatory cable on Bendjedid's re-election as president: I was greatly impressed by your message on the occasion of my re-election as president of the Republic. I am happy to extend to Your Excellency my great thanks, assuring you that my country is ready to work with you for strengthening bilateral relations between our two countries. My best wishes to you for good health and happiness, and to your fraternal people for progress and prosperity. Please accept my brotherly appreciation.

AL-AHRAM Views U.S.-Israeli Strategic Agreement

PM091613 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 Jan 84 pp 1,3

[Part II of Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "We, the United States, and the Arabs"]

[Excerpts] It would now be useful to try to reveal new secrets that tell the story of the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement, the reasons and motives for it, and those behind it. These secrets also show the reasons for the timing of the declaration and uncover a serious element, which is the extent of disregard for Arab reactions among U.S. policy planners.

The story from the beginning:

A committee known as the Crisis Management Team was asked to answer three specific questions:

1. How can the United States pull the Marines out of Lebanon before the end of August and bring them back home?

2. How can the good bilateral relations between the United States and Israel be emphasized as well as the relations between the United States and each of the Arab countries separately, regardless of the comprehensive peace process?

3. Can the U.S.-Israeli rapprochement achieve the objective of pulling the Marines out on time?

Before delving into details of the committee's answers to these questions, we must first clarify the identity of its members. We must also point to the important fact that the committee did not include any State Department or White House Middle East experts.

The committee was comprised of Robert McFarlane, head of the U.S. National Security Council working team and previously President Reagan's envoy to the Middle East; Larry Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state; Peter Rodman, a staffer from the State Department's Political Planning Office; and Michael Deaver, who was head of the U.S. Mission in Tel Aviv[as published] and now heads the U.S.-Israeli Relations Office. This is in addition to Richard Hale from the staff of Secretary of State Shultz.

Before looking at the conclusions which the committee reached and which were put before President Reagan for his approval, we must cast light on several aspects that explain many of these decisions, which Middle East experts regard as harmful to U.S. interests in the area.

These aspects are:

McFarlane, Eagleburger, and Rodman are considered to be of the Henry Kissinger school, which believes in the need to resort to violence and strength in countering Soviet influence wherever it may exist. It was the same team that proposed the invasion of Grenada, and the success of that operation boosted their credit with the U.S. President.

Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger missed no opportunity to address Jewish groups in the United states. He is hoping for an appointment as U.S. ambassador to Tel Aviv as a stepping stone to the post of secretary of state. It is understood that Sam Louis, the present U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, is hoping to replace Eagleburger after leaving his current post. As for McFarlane, he aspires to the post of defense secretary in Weinberger's place.

All members of this team believe that supporting Israel in an election year would benefit Reagan, despite their knowledge that the vote of the Jewish community cannot possibly bring down a president. They believe the positive use of the Zionist lobby during an election year will have a great effect.

These were the persons who comprised this important committee.

What were the conclusions they reached? According to the committee it reached six "clear" conclusions:

First: The decisions reached by the team clearly reflect the extent of total U.S. support for Israel, and therefore, give Israel reassurances of the strength of U.S.-Israeli relations.

Second: Any Israeli move, even a new partial withdrawal from Lebanon, will strengthen U.S. policy in the area.

Third: Israel could use its influence with the Lebanese Phalange Party, the Druze, and some Shi'ites to make concessions to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Fourth: Partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would also strengthen Amin al-Jumayyil's government, and would also bring pressure to bear on Syria that could lead it to adopting a more flexible attitude.

Fifth: Partial Israeli withdrawal and subsequent Syrian withdrawal would achieve greater stability in Lebanon that would then justify the withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon.

Sixth: All the preceding will show that the United States has scored a political victory which also would justify the withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon.

This was the picture put before President Reagan in order to convince him that this is a new realistic view of the Middle East area and is a strong way to eliminate Soviet influence in the area. But this narrow U.S. foreign policy outlook regarding the Middle East met with opposition and even total rejection on the grounds it harms U.S. interests. We discovered that the Pentagon opposed this policy and decided not to support its conclusions with regard to the military aspects. The Pentagon also decided that the question of joint military maneuvers with Israel should not go beyond rescue training operations and should not go as far as joint exercises with the Israeli forces.

The decisions were also strongly opposed on the grounds that they are mere directives and not decisions by experts who have a firsthand knowledge of the Middle East problem. In addition to the fact that they are strongly biased in favor of Israel, they do not meet the Arab countries' minimum demands that the United States exert pressure on Israel to show more flexibility in the solution of the Middle East problem.

For this reason the State Department experts asked the U.S. Administration "not to rush" into increasing joint military operations with Israel as recommended by the committee. Nevertheless this request was turned down and it was decided to resume the shipping of fragmentation bombs to Israel, to increase military aid to it, and to participate in the development of the Israeli Lavi military plane.

Following these decisions the United States confidently put certain requests to Israel. It asked it to bring pressure to bear on the Druze and the Shi'ites, particularly those controlled by Iran [as published], in order to stop their clashes with and threats to the Marines, in view of the special relations between Israel and these groups, relations of which the United States is well aware.

The Israeli answer to the U.S. request was vague; Israel only promised to cooperate.

As for the rest of the U.S. requests, they were met with Israeli rejection. Israel rejected outright the U.S. request to stop applying Israeli laws in the West Bank. Israel also refused to begin a dialogue with the United States on Reagan's initiatives in an attempt to revive it.

Thus many U.S. dreams were shattered by Israel's intransigence and it was once again proved that even a U.S. stand of support for Israel is not enough to realize positive results with regard to the restoration of Arab rights. Nevertheless, Arab affairs experts in the U.S. Administration do not expect any new U.S. initiative in the near future. What is even more serious is that they do not expect any reaction from the Arab countries. What is significant in our view is the fact that both Shultz and Eagleburger expected the Arabs, after a period of complaints and shouting in protest against the U.S.-Israeli agreement, to return hurriedly to the United States in that they have no other haven. Even the most optimistic experts do not expect the United States to bring any pressure to bear on Israel in the coming period since they believe that President Reagan and Shultz are convinced that the Arab countries will never act as a group and that, however strong the U.S.-Israeli rapprochement may be, the Arab countries will not adopt a strong stand nor will they have any clear and resolute plan in the face of this U.S. policy.

However bitter the truth may be, what the U.S. policy planners are expecting is true to a large extent. There is no Arab policy on the horizon that might suggest that the Arabs can force the United States to pursue a more positive policy toward Arab issues regardless of its "special" relations with Israel. Therefore, what can Egypt alone do? What can Saudi and Jordanian messages to President Reagan do? The answers to these messages comprise mostly polite words and reassurances of commitment to a solution without fixing a time for such a solution or explaining the method by which this objective can be achieved.

Thus it is once again proved that the Arab capability, the Arab power of deterrence, the Arab strength that is being squandered, and unified Arab action, if properly exploited alongside a firm U.S. stand toward Israel, can alone overcome Israel's intransigence and force Israel to give up its inflexibility and accept the restoration of Arab rights.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,367

JN091646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) — The Iranian forces this morning shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs in the central sector, damaging some orchards and civilian installations, and demolishing two houses in Mandali.

Communique No 1,367 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command mentioned that two Iranians were killed during the military activities yesterday evening and today. The following is the text of communique:

Communique No 1,367 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To maintain Iraq lofty and able and to protect its sons from evil and harm our valiant Armed Forces continue their activities in the operations sectors against the forces of the aggressor Khomeyniite regime. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units shelled enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the Maysan sector, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment. One enemy soldier was killed and one observation post was destroyed in another area in the same sector.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions opposite their positions east of Basra with all types of weapons, killing one personand destroying two infantry positions.

3. The criminal clique which is ruling in Iran this morning shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs, damaging some orchards and civilian installations, and demolishing two houses in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 February 1984

Threats to Iran Explained to Diplomats

JN091330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb [INA] — Iraq has begun intensive diplomatic contacts to explain the Iraqi decisions to strike at targets in 11 Iranian cities and to warn Iranian people to keep away from these targets.

Ismat Kittani, the Foreign Ministry's first under secretary, today summoned the ambassadors accredited to Iraq from Western nations, Australia, and New Zealand to discuss this issue. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf summoned the chiefs of mission of the five permanent UN Security Council member-states. They are the British, French, USSR, PRC ambassadors, and the head of the U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad.

The Foreign Ministry's under secretaries explained the humanitarian considerations of these two warnings and the Iraqi leadership's desire to prevent harm to Iranian civilians. The two under secretaries told the ambassadors that the selected targets mentioned in the two Iraqi warnings contain military and strategic spots that form basic elements in Iranian war efforts. They said that these areas have recently become assembly centers for Khomeyni guards and the Iranian Army and will be used as centers from which Iran will launch its coming offensive, which the Iranian rulers have declared and which will be aimed at occupying and destroying Iraqi cities.

The two under secretaries stressed the importance of putting pressure on the Iranian regime to prevent it from continuing its shelling of Iraqi cities and villages. They affirmed Iraq's readiness to reach an agreement with Iran preventing both sides from striking at each other's civilian targets —a proposal which Iraq has suggested many times in the past. They explained Iraq's desire for international efforts to implement the Security Council resolutions on the Iraqi-Iranian war, particularly Resolution No 540 of 31 October 1983 in all its provisions including stopping the strikes at civilian targets.

The Iraqi officials pointed out that the Iranian regime continues to reject this resolution, and therefore, it will be held fully responsible for all the results that arise from its insistance on continuing the war and rejecting international initiatives and decisions that call for ending the war and solving the dispute on a just and honorable basis and in accordance with international law.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry will continue similar meetings with chiefs of other diplomatic missions in Baghdad over the next few days.

More Ambassadors Summoned

JN091735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) — Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, this evening summoned the ambassadors of the UN Security Council's nonpermanent members. The summoning of the ambassadors is part of Iraq's move to hold intensive diplomatic consultations to explain the two previous Iraqi decisions to strike at selected targets in 11 Iranian cities and to warn the Iranian people to keep away from these targets.

Envoy to Moscow Appeals For Clarification

LD091126 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1019 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Feb (KUNA) — The Iraqi charge in Moscow has urged the Soviet Union to clarify its position on the Iraqi-Iranian war, to understand the circumstances of the outbreak of this war and to denounce its continuation. This came in a speech delivered by Mr.Muhsin Mir-'Ali, Iraqi charge in the Soviet Union, yesterday evening in the House of Friendship with Foreign Countries on the occasion of the anniversary of 8 February.

He said: "Your society, which includes representatives of various sections of the Soviet people, has contributed and contributes with its appreciated efforts to the consolidation of the ties offriendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq, and for this reason it is called upon today to understand the

circumstances of the outbreak of the war, the causes of its continuation and the peaceful position of Iraq and its legitimate aspirations to preserve its national independence and defend the achievements of its people. At the same time, you know the positions of the Iranian regime, which aspires to encroach on our independence, and for this reason you have the noble task of translating our long-standing friendship into reality, and the task of denouncing the continuation of the war and of urging Iran to resort to the logic of reason in resolving problems by peaceful means. This, he said, cannot be done unless it is accompanied by sincere action aimed at turning this task into a tangible reality through the raising of the voices of good friends, which is likely to help in establishing a peace founded on respect for the rights of both sides."

Minister Visits Turkey, Meets With Ozal

For Turkish and Iraqi reportage on the visit by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi to Turkey to participate in the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee talks and his meeting with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on 8 February, see the Turkey section of the 6-9 February Western Europe DAILY REPORTs.

Comments on Visit

JN082232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and his delegation returned here tonight after representing the Iraqi side at the meetings of the fourth session of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee, which concluded its work in Ankara today.

In a press statement, the minister said that the meetings resulted in the signing of minutes on technical and economic cooperation, dealing with all issues of common interest with a view to promoting and deepening existing relations. He added that he held discussions with several Turkish ministers. The oil minister left Baghdad on Sunday for a 4-day visit to Turkey.

Papers on Failure of U.S. Policy in Lebanon

AD-DUSTUR Editorial

JN090934 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Under the headline "Gunboat Policy Will Not Save Lebanon," *AD-DUSTUR* says: As we expected yesterday, the U.S. role in Lebanon collapsed with President Ronald Reagan's announcement on the withdrawal of the Marines to the U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coast. Such a withdrawal, which was imposed on the United States by various developments in Lebanon, is considered a outright declaration of the failure of U.S. policy toward the Lebanese crisis. The withdrawal may be a prelude to a wide-scale U.S. reverse as a result of complications that may result from this withdrawal and repercussions that may harm U.S. credibility and remove the heavy wagering on this credibility.

The concentrated U.S. shelling yesterday, which may escalate in the future, is tangible evidence of the impotence of this shortsighted policy. With its bitter feeling of defeat, the United States is now trying to avenge its hurt dignity by concealing its military and political reverse through the roar of gunboats which ultimately cannot alter facts on the ground or change the stands of the forces which pushed the Marines from the land to the sea.

AD-DUSTUR continues: Lebanon, which the U.S. political fumbling has filled with shelling and destruction, now needs to nurse the wounds of its sons and encourage them to resort to constructive and peaceful dialogue. Lebanon does not need more shelling from warships or more fuel added to the flames of war and battles between its warring factions and sects.

After all the death and destruction in Lebanon, all parties which helped to fuel the Lebanese fire, and which are responsible for the continuation of the dispute, must make the Lebanese move toward national reconciliation and end this bleeding chapter of their modern history through all forms of ethical and political pressure, and not by supporting one party against another or encouraging one military force against another.

AD-DUSTUR continues: The course of shelling and destruction from the sea, which U.S. policy may adopt for a while, will lead to more killing and terror. This course will not succeed in pushing the Lebanese people to the negotiating table or to national reconciliation. Therefore, all responsible forces in Lebanon and all Lebanese political and social figures are required to work quickly and block the path of this reckless U.S. policy. They must meet and hold a dialogue, because this is the only way to quench this fire which has been raging for years and to avert the dangers to the Lebanese people posed by the resulting chaos in the Lebanese homeland as a result of this U.S. gunboat policy.

9 Feb JORDAN TIMES

JN091345 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Feb p 4

[Editorial: "Flight to the Ship"]

[Text] U.S. President's decision to pull out the Marines from Beirut signals the failure of his administration's policies on Lebanon. It also means many other things.

For Damascus, the American withdrawal would be seen as one big step towards the success of the Syrian position vis-a-vis the crisis of Lebanon. For President Amin al-Jumayyil's Syrian-backed rivals, it will be an obstacle removed from the path of their struggle for sharing power or seizing the upper hand in their fight with the regime. For the Lebanese president himself on the one hand, and for his father's Phalangist Party on the other, the change in the American stance will be ominous with far-reaching consequences to grapple with. For the other major party to the conflict in Lebanon, Israel, it is an added risk culminating the total failure of "Operation peace for Galilee".

There is no doubt that the collapse of the U.S. policy on Lebanon is a big setback for the Reagan administration. But this is not necessarily bad for Lebanon itself.

If the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut will facilitate a face-saving formula for the Syrians to also pull out their troops from the Al-Biqa' and the north, the American move will have helped, rather than hindered, the restoration of the strife-torn country. The realization of this theory, however, is contingent on creating new political variables that would be conducive to a Lebanese national reconciliation and to prompt withdrawals of all foreign forces from Lebanese soil.

How these ambitious but essential changes can be effected, given the complexity of the situation and the confusing historical record in the area generally, is the basic question that has to be addressed. And nothing short of a fresh look, a fundamental re-assessment by the Americans of the whole conflict in the Middle East, stands a chance of success in bringing about the required changes.

It looks like an impossible task for Washington to undertake, some may believe, considering that it is an election year in the U.S., and that Israel would never accept to leave Lebanon without its conditionss met. But it is not.

The Reagan administration can all too easily accept, if it wants and as it should, the fact that Israel must not be allowed to reap any benefits from its invasion of Lebanon and that it must withdraw its occupation forces from the South unconditionally, in accordance with U.N. resolutions and international laws; that, once Israel withdrew from Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians

will follow suit, opening the way for a true Lebanese reconciliation and a genuine settlement of the crisis there; and that, with Lebanon restored and free, the Palestinian problem would have to be tackled at its roots exchanging territory for lasting peace.

This is not ideology, nor an extremist position, nor rhetoric. It is simple logic and basic demands, the facts on the ground, the way we see it there. The Americans have tried every other approach except the right one. Look what they have got in return.

Ban on Egypt's OCTOBER, AL-AKHBAR Lifted

JN091134 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 18

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* — Ahmad al-'Utum, director of the press and publications department, has decided to lift the ban on two Egyptian publications. *OCTOBER* magazine and the daily newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* will be allowed entry and circulation inside Jordan as of 8 February 1984.

Circular Reiterates Campaign Regulations

JN091113 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, has issued a circular stating:

As the date of the parliamentary elections approaches and for reasons of general security, effective today and until further notice, the carrying of firearms, whether licensed or unlicensed, is absolutely prohibited. The use of loudspeakers in election campaigns is also prohibited.

'Arar drew attention to the following articles of the Electoral Law:

Article 59-B: An election campaign includes organizing election meetings and propaganda, speeches, distributing leaflets, and putting up posters.

Article 60: It is totally forbidden to hold election meetings in places of worship, educational institutions, public department buildings, and establishments under government control.

Article 61-C: Official state insignia cannot be used on leaflets, announcements, and all other literature and pictures pertaining to the elections.

Article 62: The following instructions should be observed:

1. The candidate should be accompanied by no more than five people on his campaign tours.

2. Speeches, leaflets, and announcements issued by the candidate should not instigate or libel other candidates.

3. Instigating sectarian, tribal, or family grudges among the people is prohibited.

'Arar instructed the governors and district administrators to supervise the implementation of these instructions and to take the necessary action against violators.

Further U.S. Diplomatic, Military Policy, Reactions

Al-Jumayyil Briefed on Efforts

NC101342 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil was briefed today on the U.S. efforts to tackle the current crisis. Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace, Joe Sa'adah, reports:

[Begin recording] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil was briefed today by U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew on the contacts which the ambassador and U.S. officials held regarding the prevailing situation and current developments, and the contacts that U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld is carrying out in the area. The meeting between President al-Jumayyil and the U.S. ambassador was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who is resuming his contacts with Saudi officials in seeking progress toward political solutions under President al-Jumayyil's directives.

President al-Jumayyil is also continuing his efforts and contacts for ensuring the security of citizens and their essential needs in West Beirut.

After meeting with the U.S. ambassador, President al-Jumayyil met with his senior advisers to appraise the situation and prepare for the expected meeting with the Lebanese, Saudi, and Syrian foreign ministers. [end recording]

Junblatt on Al-Jumayyil's Remarks

JN091900 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Replying to a question on President Amin al-Jumayyil's statement that the withdrawal of the Marines would harm Lebanon's interests, Walid Junblatt told Syrian Arab television:

[Begin Junblatt recording] The withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon will harm Amin al-Jumayyil's interests only. If U.S. policy continues to be hostile to the rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and to Syria, it will ultimately turn against the United States and its allies. But if Amin al-Jumayyil wants to keep the Marines in Lebanon to retain the presidency, then this is a matter that concerns Amin al-Jumayyil, no more and no less. U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Arab east will only be safeguarded when the United States understands that the Arab people have their dignity, the Palestinian people their rights, and the Lebanese people the will to independence, coexistence, and to set the foundations for a democratic Arab Lebanon, which is organically linked to its Arab environment, especially Syria. These are our ambitions. They will continue to be our ambitions. We will not succumb to U.S. gunboat policy, or to the U.S. policy of threats or the stupid and reckless policy of Amin al-Jumayyil and the oppressive regime he represents. [end recording]

Weinberger Statements Viewed

NC091628 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Progressive Socialist Party radio formerly known as "Voice of Truth"]

[Text] Commenting on statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to the effect that the U.S. Marines' withdrawal is no more than a transfer of U.S. soldiers from land to sea, political observers say these statements are tantamount to a cover-up of the changes which U.S. policy might introduce. Political observers add that the United States might be ready to abandon its support for Amin al-Jumayyil.

U.S. Aircraft Overflights

NC100835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0820 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Aircraft belonging to the Multinational Force have been overflying Lebanon and its territorial waters for sometime now. U.S. aircraft are carrying out intensive sorties over the territorial waters and the area around the U.S. battleships. Meanwhile, Israeli aircraft overflew southern Lebanon and then headed toward western Al-Biqa'. Syrian aircraft are also overflying the Syrian territory.

U.S. Naval Shelling

NC091953 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Syrian occupation army's artillery is now shelling Ad-Dikwanah, Jisr al-Basha, and Al-Mukallis [in Beirut]. U.S. battleships continue to respond to the shelling.

Youths, Unions Denounce Shelling

NC100908 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Various popular and official circles have denounced the savage and barbaric shelling to which the mountain towns and villages as well as nationalist Beirut were subjected to by the U.S. warships. In this context, the youth and students organizations and unions, workers trade unions, and social and humanitarian organizations have addressed appeals and cables to the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the U.S. House of Representatives, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Human Rights Committee denouncing the savage and barbaric shelling by the U.S. warships and requesting that peace be ensured for Lebanon. A statement by the Popular Leagues says the savage shelling, which led to the destruction of whole villages and quarters, will remain a mark of shame on the face of the U.S. Administration and further proof of the extent of its hostility to the simplest principles of human rights.

The youth and students organizations' and unions' cable says: We address your consciences with the courage of those whom the fire of the dreadful U.S. [war] machine is reaching. We, as well

as women and children, appeal to you as the villages are being destroyed by the U.S. Forces of peace: What is taking place is a crime against all humanity.

In their cables to the international organizations, the social and humanitarian groups and the workers trade unions said: The Lebanese people, the social and humanitarian establishments, and the workers trade unions in Lebanon were taken by surprise by the random destructive U.S. shelling. The United States was supposed to have come to protect the citizens and provide peace and security in Lebanon but is now destroying the mountain villages, the city of Beirut, and its southern suburb, and is displacing children, the aged, and women. While we appeal to the human and world consciences to stop the bloodbath in our homeland, Lebanon, we request your support and help to repulse this aggression and the destruction it has wrought on our peaceful people. We also request that our people be given their right to live according to the principles of human rights.

Al-Jumayyil Said To Reject Israeli Intervention

NC101410 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] We have learned from well-informed high-level sources that the enemy's government has proposed to President Amin al-Jumayyil direct Zionist military interference in the fighting. President al-Jumayyil however absolutely rejected any Zionist interference in Lebanese domestic affairs.

Reportage on Salim's Return From Saudi Talks

Salim-Al-Jumayyil Discuss Talks

NC091624 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has returned from Riyadh and briefed President al-Jumayyil in detail on the outcome of his talks with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal regarding the situation in Lebanon. Foreign Minister Salim met with President al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace.

Salim Statement on Riyadh Talks

NC091842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim returned to Beirut this afternoon from Riyadh. During his visit to Saudi Arabia, Salim had talks with his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the latest developments in the Lebanese situation and on the solutions which can contribute to emerging from the current impasse.

Salim immediately went to the Presidential Palace where he met with President Amin al-Jumayyil and briefed him on the outcome of his Riyadh talks.

Salim made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I have met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal who subsequently contacted His Majesty King Fahd who is presently in Morocco. The prince and I discussed political solutions for the current Lebanese crisis. It is natural for the prince and I to meet, as it is natural for the foreign ministers of the three states concerned — Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia — to meet as we have in the past. We hope a meeting will be held soon to discuss political solutions and certain ideas which I discussed with the prince.

I have briefed the president on my visit and he agrees on the views. Contacts will be held soon with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in an attempt to seek solutions as the situation requires a speedy political solution. There are many contradictory interests: There are the interests of the great powers in Lebanon, and there is the Lebanese interest. We are now trying to reconcile all these interests. It is a very difficult mission, but goodwill prevails on the part of those helping us in the Arab world. We hope some of these ideas will materialize and serve as an outlet from the crisis in which we find ourselves. [end recording]

Beirut on Contacts to Solve 'Political Impasse'

NC091533 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today continued his contacts and consultations to solve the current political impasse. Contacts were being made on all levels locally, regionally, and internationally.

At a meeting with Brigadier 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director general of internal security, the president showed his utmost concern regarding the security and stability of the western sector of Beirut, giving priority to the basic needs of the citizens.

Al-Jumayyil Confers With French Ambassador

NC092017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil tonight met with the French ambassador to Lebanon in the presence of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. The meeting lasted 1 hour after which the French ambassador left without making any statement. It was learned that the talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and the French contingent's role within the framework of the Multinational Force.

Speaker Al-As'ad Requests Arab League Meeting

NC091737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Chamber of Deputies speaker Kamil al-As'ad today cabled Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi requesting a meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

Speaker Al-As'ad held contacts today with various parliamentary figures within the framework of the current efforts to restore

calm and the efforts to hold a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies at 1100 on 11 February.

In a statement today, Speaker al-As'ad urged all responsible officials and leaders to refrain from any attempts to pour oil on the fire through sectarian calls. Speaker al-As'ad was astonished by the announcement regarding the postponenment of the Arab summit conference for reasons purportedly related to the Lebanese crisis. He said the events in Lebanon threaten the Arab existence and all Arab states. This provides an immediate call for convening an Arab summit in an attempt to deliver Lebanon.

Speaker al-As'ad asked the Arab League secretary general to convene an Arab League meeting as soon as possible to discuss this subject.

Italian Plans For Lebanon Evacuation Reported
AU091553 Rome ANSA in English 1547 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text](ANSA) Beirut, February 9 — Italian diplomats in Beirut were busy today making preparations for the withdrawal of Italian peacekeeping troops and the evacuation of civilians. "We are studying the best way of implementing the government's orders for a gradual withdrawal of the contingent in coordination with our allies in the Multinational Force", one source told ANSA. The same source indicated that consultations are being held in Beirut and New York with the United Naticns to arrange for replacements for the Italian soldiers standing guard over the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The operation, the source said, is not shaping up as either easy or fast" [quotation mark as received]. The 1,400 Italian servicemen in Lebanon, it was pointed out, have large quantities of costly military hardware that will have to be taken along when they leave. A sufficient number of ships will have to be sent from Italy to pick up the men and their equipment.

Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini called General Franco Angioni, the commander of the Italian contingent, and Ambassador Lucioli Ottieri to convey the Rome government's decision and to receive an account of the situation here.

The timetable and means for carrying out the withdrawal, the diplomats say, will be arranged according to the unfolding of events in Lebanon.

About eighty Italian civilians, thirty blocked in West Beirut and the other fifty in the eastern section, have asked to be evacuated. Another eighty skilled and unskilled laborers are working for the "GIE" contracting company on the construction of an electrical power station north of Beirut. Only ten of them have said they want to remain on the job.

The Yugoslavian, Belgian, and South Korean Embassies in Beirut have gotten in touch with the Italian Embassy asking for assistance for their own civilians. The United Nations also asked Italy to evacuate 50 of its civilian employees.

The evacuation operation may be organized in a few days, using the *Caorle* navy transport vessel which is already in Lebanese waters. But the port of Beirut is closed and the waters are choppy. If case of emergency, the evacuees could be boarded from the beach with the help of amphibian military gear.

Three Embassies Evacuate Nationals From Beirut
NC091640 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The British, Turkish, and Saudi embassies have evacuated most of their citizens from Lebanon. This action confirms what we have previously reported to the effect that the ruling family's army is preparing a new adventure which would return it to national [West] Beirut, and out of fear of the resumption of U.S. shelling on residential quarters.

It is noteworthy that the United States has also evacuated its nationals while its Marines' guns are shelling innocent and powerless people.

Saudi Ambassador Moves to East Beirut
NC091425 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Saudi Ambassador Ahmad al-Kuhaymi has moved from West to East Beirut, as did a number of embassy employees and Saudi nationals.

Army Reportedly Kidnaps Iranian Embassy Staff
NC101025 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Members of the ruling family's army have stormed the Iranian Embassy located near As-Sanawbar Palace on the contact lines in Beirut, while the charge d'affairs, Asghar Bushi, and embassy employees were conducting the noon prayers. The army members beat and insulted them, and then took them to an unknown destination.

Al-Wazzan Holds Talks to End Ra's an-Nab' Siege
NC092040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held intensive contacts throughout the day regarding the siege of the Ra's an-Nab' area in Beirut in an attempt to end the suffering experienced by approximately 60,000 citizens living at the mercy of shelling and sniper fire. Al-Wazzan asked the Beirut garrison commander to do his utmost to bring about a cease-fire and to lift the siege of the area by various armed forces.

Al-Wazzan also summoned the head of the civil defense volunteers and asked him to do all that is possible to help the besieged citizens who desire to leave the area or who need foodstuffs and medicines, pending an overall solution of the area's problem.

Religious Leaders Urge Peace

NC092100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, tonight visited His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic, at his residence. An ensuing meeting there dealt with the general Lebanese situation and the steps for implementing the statement issued by them on 7 February.

Sources of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council report that intensive contacts are now underway among heads of the Lebanese communities to convene a spiritual summit to confront the dangers facing Lebanon and to discuss ways of ensuring the homeland's salvation.

In a joint statement issued after their meeting, Mufti Khalid and Shaykh Shams ad-Din said they discussed at length the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing, and the serious situation which Beirut, its suburb, and the innocent peaceful inhabitants, are facing.

The statement noted the painful condition experienced by the Ra's an-Nab' area in Beirut, and the serious sufferings of the citizens besieged in that area. The statement calls on all armed forces to immediately cease firing and sniping, and allow the peaceful citizens to resume normal life.

Phalange Party Issues Statement 9 Feb

NC 091417 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Within the framework of its daily meetings, the Phalange Party's Political Bureau held a meeting today under Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, who appraised the U.S stand, which calls for defending Lebanon's security and sovereignty, given that the country has become a serious hotbed of unrest that could endanger the entire Arab region because of the waves of violence emanating from it.

The Phalange Party leader explained that if the situation in West Beirut is not rectified, grave dangers could arise that could erode all foundations. He said: During the 2-year [civil] war we didn't view Beirut on a partitioned or sectarian basis but as one city that is the basis for Lebanon's unification.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil warned that the situation is now threatening the fundamentals of Lebanon and its people. He added: The lebanese have demonstrated solidarity with the state and legality. They also have rejected foreign diktats. This necessitates that they stand firmly against the plots that seek to eliminate Lebanon. After deliberating the political and security situations, which are of crucial importance, the Political Bureau issued the following statement, which was read by lawyer Salah Matar:

The Political Bureau has decided the following:

1. It supports all calls for a real and comprehensive cease-fire, and first and foremost those issued by all the leaders of Lebanon's religious communities and other organizations and personalities.

2. It supports all of the state's steps and measures to defend Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and democratic legality, whose basic tenets were embodied in President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's recent address. It calls for the implementation of these tenets in letter and spirit.

3. The Phalange Party strongly denounces the suspect and foreign inspired calls against the president, who was almost unanimously chosen by the Lebanese people who consider the president a symbol of steadfastness and historic leadership. It also warns everyone of the danger these calls augur for the future of the homeland, state, and unity of land, people, and institutions. It also declares that the party and its allies, backed by the overwhelming majority of Lebanese citizens, will confront those foreign and conspiratorial calls with the vigor, resolve, and fortitude for which the Phalange Party is known. In this the party and its allies rely on the reserve of ancient and modern history, the epics of the martyrs, and those always ready to martyr themselves for the sake of Lebanon.

4. The Phalange Party calls on all Lebanese to stand fast and resist all foreign and conspiratorial schemes directed against the homeland's unity, sovereignty, and Army. These schemes are designed to divert the people from the march of salvation, liberation, and unification. It calls for the prevalence of reason and democratic dialogue, which are conducive to a political solution of the crisis, and hopes all will respond favorably to this call.

5. The party considers itself in a state of full mobilization to face any contingency. It pledges to the Lebanese — as in every crucial crisis — that it will safeguard that trust with all that is dear to it and until the last breath so that Lebanon may live.

NSF Does Not Demand Al-Jumayyil Resignation

JN101335 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Rashid Karami read the Lebanese National Salvation Front's [NSF] statement to reporters today. The statement did not demand President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation, something on which Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and other Lebanese sides demanded and insisted. However, the statement denounced what it described as the tyranny of the one party that is an agent party tied to Israel and guided by Washington, a party that is deviating from Lebanon's national principles and unchanging political bases. The statement said this partisan faction has been imposing its will on the government and directing it according to its own interests, which are connected with the enemy.

The statement added that involving the Army in internal disputes contradicts its interests and harms the nation's supreme interests. The statement said the U.S. position is hostile to the basic interests of the Lebanese people, particularly since Washington claims that the Lebanese people's struggle for freedom and

democracy is terrorism. In fact, the United States is practicing the most savage killings and terrorism against the Lebanese people and inhabitants.

The NSF affirmed the need to keep the Army away from internal struggle and to purge it of what it described as enemy agents. It demanded that the Army's U.S. connections cease. This can be accomplished by forming a higher committee of officials to supervise the Army's reconstruction in accordance with a defensive policy and clear defense law. The NSF affirms its rejection of the legislative laws and their deviation from the Constitution, the current practices, and public principles, as the statement put it. [sentence as heard] The Front insists on canceling all partisan appointments.

The NSF also asserted its desire to maintain the cease-fire and spare the peaceful citizens from any barbaric shelling. The NSF praised Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's statement on halting any shelling of Zahlah. The NSF promises to exert its utmost efforts to stop any aggression against Zahlah. The NSF saluted the Lebanese nationalist forces that participated in the Beirut battles and the Lebanese nationalist resistance in the south.

NSF leaders Franjiyah, Karami, and Junblatt held their final meeting [in Damascus] this morning. Khaddam participated in that meeting as well as the one they held yesterday. Franjiyah left Damascus for Zgharta after the meeting.

On another level, Rashid as-Sulh, Salim al-Huss, Malik Salam, and Dr Salim Sabbagh, president of the independent grouping [at-tajammu' al-mustaqill] left Damascus for Beirut. Only Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh and Nasib al-Barbir remained. The Saudi ambassador to Lebanon and his embassy staff are due to leave Damascus for home today. They arrived in Damascus from Beirut yesterday.

The latest news says that Major General Nadim al-Hakim, chief of the Lebanese Army staff, and Brigadier General Ibrahim Shahin, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, will hold an important news conference at the Hammanah Barracks later today. They are expected to announce the redeployment of the Lebanese Army forces that have joined the Lebanese opposition.

Monte Carlo Interviews Karami on NSF Policy

JN092020 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Interview with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami by Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus; recorded — date not given]

[Text] [Faris] Your Excellency [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, can we now say that the stand of the leaders of the National Salvation Front [NSF] is a unified and cohesive one, particularly on Walid Junblatt's call for the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil and his insistence on this resignation?

[Karami] It goes without saying that the NSF works on the basis of principles and objectives in which it believes because they stem from Lebanon's interests and aim to safeguard its sovereignty, national unity, and Arab affiliation.

The NSF also calls for the nonimposition of hegemony by one party over the state and the regime. Regrettably, we have seen during the past months that the Phalange Party has gained nothing from the experience of the past years. It did not exploit the opportunity given it by the election of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil as president of the Republic. That party had the duty to facilitate the president's mission in saving Lebanon from the state of affairs in which it is foundering. Had the Phalangists done so, they would have put on record a historical stand that would be difficult to forget. Regrettably, ambitions, selfishness, and personal interests prevailed over the interest of the homeland and the attempts to save it. That is why we found the legislative decrees to be overt attempts to create the authority of which they dream and which grants all the prerogatives that have altered the system of the state, its structure and institutions. The partisan appointments have been another sign. This made everyone unhappy and discontent, particularly regarding the practices motivated by the intention and determination to impose control [word indistinct] and the state.

I would now like to emphasize the atrocities committed in the nationalist areas, that is West Beirut, the [southern] suburb, and the mountain, atrocities which no one can either forget or stop talking about when our kinfolk and people pay such a prohibitive price. We cannot remove this from our calculations as long as we work for the sake of those people and in their defense. You ask me of the NSF's stand on some specific matters. I tell you that the question is no longer one of individuals, but has become one of a people and a homeland. When those people assume their place in the arena, they will become the master of the situation.

[Faris] Are you one of those calling for President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation, or do you merely desire to implement political and social reforms?

[Karami] We have been trying to call for reforms during the past months. We sincerely called on the rulers and officials, particularly the president of the Republic, to work for the unity of the citizens in order that national unity would once again be achieved on democratic bases. We have also been calling for domestic reforms for a new Lebanon that would satisfy the aspirations of all Lebanese. I say this frankly. What was agreed on at the first Geneva conference was a harbinger of the hopes we have. The officials themselves said during the first Geneva conference that it was as if President Amin al-Jumayyil had once again been unanimously elected. Regrettably, the practices after this proved we had false hopes. On this basis, we have called for a change in the regime's trend and the mentality of its rulers. But all our calls were to no avail. We are now facing this deteriorating situation and powerful popular revolution. I don't know what to say about all this.

[Faris] You met today with President Hafiz al-Asad. Did the meeting discuss any visualization of some kind of solution to the current crisis in Lebanon?

[Karami] When we meet with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, we sincerely and frankly review our worries and the

situation which exists in Lebanon. We offer our opinion and listen to President al-Asad's opinion. He has vast experience, is loyal, and adopts decisive stands on fateful issues. As always, we found President al-Asad to be the father concerned over Lebanon's affairs, sovereignty, unity, and Arab affiliation. We always hope and wish that Syria will constantly stand at the side of a strong and liberated Lebanon, a Lebanon capable of dealing with its fate.

[Faris] Your Excellency Prime Minister Karami, you have accustomed us to posing frank questions to you. My final question is the following: Do you believe there is any possibility for a meeting between the Lebanese opposition and President Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Karami] From what I observe and see, Walid Junblatt, that is, our Druze brothers, have adopted a very negative stand. That does not encourage the possibility of a dialogue with the regime in wake of all the experiences we have passed through. What I know of Nabih Birri and a large sector of our Shi'ite brothers is that they have reached the same conclusion, and have overtly declared their unwillingness to cooperate with the regime from now on. Therefore, and as you see, large sectors of the Lebanese people have reached the point of no return. That's why we are really worried about the developments which could lead to consequences we hope will be for the salvation of Lebanon [as heard].

[Faris] Does this mean that the gun and rifle will have the last word?

[Karami] We have repeatedly stated and warned that violence is not the means for settling Lebanon's problems. Dialogue and national accord are the only means. I have repeatedly warned against the use of the Army in internal disputes. They blamed me in 1975 for not ordering the Army to participate in the fighting, and now they are ordering the army to do so. I hope they will realize the mistake they have committed because I hope the results of this grave mistake will, in the end, be for Lebanon's salvation.

[Faris] Thank you Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Karami Says Lebanon, Syria Have Common Interests

JN091948 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Following President al-Asad's meeting with the leaders of the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF], the Syrian television news correspondent interviewed Rashid Karami, who made the following statement on Syrian-Lebanese relations:

[Begin recording] In fact, we as Lebanese nationalists and the NSF are struggling against colonialism and Zionism, to preserve Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and Arab identity and also to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. These are our principles and objectives and also those of Syria. Whoever meets with us on these principles and objectives will certainly be considered a partner and struggler in the service of the interests of both Lebanon and Syria, particularly since everyone believed the United States when President Reagan said Syria has basic interests in Lebanon. Israel, our enemy, also admitted that Syria has vital interests in Lebanon. We have been saying that Syria and Lebanon are twin countries, they have common interests and what harms one certainly harms the other. Thus, we must realize that these two countries are one with regard to interests. We and Syria are cooperating against the common enemy and for the common interests. [end recording]

Jordanian Daily Interviews Amal Leader Birri

JN091933 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 17, 20

[Interview with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri by *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* correspondent Ahmad 'Ali at Birri's headquarters in Beirut's Al-Barbir area "3 days before the outbreak of the current hostilities"]

[Text] *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*: It seems that the military situation is complicated. Fingers are on the triggers and an explosion is indicated. Are you expecting new developments?

Birri: Of course. The Phalange Party insists on dominating the fate of Lebanon at the expense of the Lebanese people and their Arabism, through absolute cooperation with the Israeli enemy, and with the military support of Zionism and Marines. As long as the government and Phalangists continue with this position, we will confront their hideous plot to foil it with all the means available to us. It is the southern suburb's fate to always pay the price.

In view of my long bitter experience, I do not for one moment trust any promise given by the other side or any cooperation with it — hence my constant fear that the other side is wagering on the military option only.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: But you were among the first to express a desire to cooperate with President Amin al-Jumayyil earlier in his administration. You were also among those who called for establishing the legitimacy and deploying the Army. Why have you changed your position?

Birri: My position has not changed. My position is firm and genuine; it has been the position of the Amal Movement right from the start. That position calls for struggle by every means to establish a society of justice and equality. We welcomed Amin al-Jumayyil's ideas at the beginning of his administration and the moderation he showed and his claim that he would cooperate to overcome the crisis so Lebanon would belong to all the Lebanese, not just one faction. However, he has proven through practical experience and exercise of rule that he wanted to tighten the Phalangist's hold and impose factional hegemony over all of Lebanon's destinies.

We want one Lebanon — people and land. We want a Lebanon affiliated to its Arab nation. We also want respect for religious institutions, guarantee for the right of the believer and freedom of expression, and the achievement of the principle of justice and equality among all factions. In other words, equality in rights as well as in duties. We want Lebanon to be one electoral constituency, while they want to wager on Israel and the United

tes; in other words, they want to continue to seek the assis-
ce of the Zionist enemy against the people of the same country
urther consolidate their factional hegemony. They want to
r Lebanon from its Arab nation and turn it into cantons and
idgehead for Israel and the imperialist forces to strike at the
b nation.

or the Army, we want it to deploy in the south as a national
y to fight the Israeli enemy and liberate the south from the
pers and occupiers. Once it does that, we would all be
nbers of that Army. On the other hand, they want the Army
e an auxiliary force for the Phalangist militias.

example, take the promotions in the Army over which they
e such a big uproar. While the government promoted traitor
Haddad before his death and some of his traitorous officers,
while it continued to pay salaries to Haddad's forces, it
held such promotions from deserving officers who protected
government from the nationalist and anti-Phalangist ele-
s. Let me tell you that I am not defending Shi'ite Army
ers, for many of them have been promoted, but officers from
sects who have not been. I have a list of brother Christian
officers who have been deprived of promotion because they
ed Phalangist plans. What a crime and injustice this is
st the Army.

ry will tell who was the traitor and the true nationalist. We
ontinue to have good intentions, and they will continue to
bad intentions. The Lebanese public knows the truth. Still,
that I accept the sentence of any impartial justice between
those who are at the head of the authority so the world
ow the type of government that is oppressing the Lebanese
.

T ASH-SHA'B: Despite the fact that the vast majority
banese are calling for the cancellation of the 17 May
nent, there are some who consider this agreement, in the
e of another alternative, as the only instrument for the
ion of southern Lebanon and Lebanon from the Israeli
tion. What do you say in this respect?

The 17 May agreement is not an agreement between
n and Israel. It is an agreement between a faction in
n, which has sold out to the enemy, and Israel. The
ent does not liberate southern Lebanon but helps to
an occupation on all of Lebanon. This makes a despotic
cling to it in an attempt to fortify itself through it against
claims to be an Arab threat against Lebanon. Frankly
g, and irrespective of the 17 May agreement or the
ent of the bases of justice in Lebanon, this faction's
of Lebanon stems from factional and not national inter-
d this faction's concept been based on national interest,
ation of the 17 May agreement would have been different
e would not be a real problem in Lebanon. The other
ews Lebanon as a group of communities and company
res which are unequally distributed. It attempts to look
rs from the angle of loss and profit. This is the source of
's troubles. Irrespective of the Amal Movement's prin-
and rejecting any agreement which goes beyond the
e Agreement and UN Security Council Resolutions 508
a quick glance at the security measures is southern
Lebanon contained in the agreement clearly shows that Israel seeks to benefit from its experience in 1978 when it invaded southern Lebanon and was later forced to withdraw leaving behind the so-called free Lebanon statelet under the command of agent Sa'd Haddad.

Israel sought to benefit from that experience. That's why it included these security measures in the agreement. This means Israel has sought through this breach to withdraw from southern Lebanon through the window of the security measures and to reenter it through a wide door as this will benefit it and will limit its human, military and financial losses.

The faction which clings to the 17 May agrement, that is the Phalangists and their emblems in power, are trying through the agreement to get Israel's assistance against what they falsely claim is an Arab threat. Here we must ask the following question: Are we Arabs or not? Why are they seeking Israel's help? Will this benefit them? And what do they want to achieve? Do the Arabs pose a bigger threat to us than Israel? These questions have been answered by the entire Lebanese people through their commitment to their Arab affiliation and struggle in southern Lebanon against the Israeli enemy on behalf of the Arab nation. So, where is their logic which says that they must depend on the enemy?

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: As a result of the Israeli enemy's invasion of Lebanon, the Multinational Force, which includes U.S. Forces, came to Beirut. You are one of those calling for the withdrawal of these forces. What are the bases of this call?

Birri: When the Multinational Force left Beirut in the wake of the Sabra and Shatila massacres that had been committed by Israel with its Phalangist collaborators against the Palestinian and Lebanese, we were the first to call for its return to bolster the operation of peace and security. But, and we say this with regret, it has been proved that these forces came to Lebanon to entrench a specific state of affairs, and some of these forces have adopted a biased stand in favor of one party against the others as if they had come to protect the privileges of one faction at the expense of the others. Thus, they have become a militia of a specific party. Therefore, it is natural for us to call for their withdrawal after they proceeded on a course which does not fulfill the objective for which they came, that of safeguarding peace and security. On the contrary, it has been confirmed that these forces, particularly the U.S. and French Forces, have come to Lebanon to strike at the Lebanese people and the nationalist forces.

We call for the immediate departure of the MNF. This is a stand we have adopted before and which we reaffirm. These forces must be replaced by forces belonging to the United Nations.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: Is the alliance between the Amal Movement and National Salvation Front [NSF] a tactical or strategic one; and what is the future relationship between the two with regard to developing a framework of cooperation and coordination?

Birri: There has been no difference in stands between the Amal Movement and NSF since its establishment. This applies to both

the mountain war and its effects and the Geneva experience.

The Amal Movement and NSF uphold the same principles. Our objectives and approaches are one. As for future relationship, I do not think it can be better than what it is now. But, if you want to know why there is no unity or merger, it is because the Amal Movement and NSF have their own peculiarities. These concern the structure of the two organizations but do not constitute a problem or obstacle to the approach, objective, action, and complete harmony. The main thing is the common approach and action.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: Is the national Islamic unity, which includes representatives of the Amal Movement, the NSF, and the Islamic Grouping, an opposition concept in Beirut or merely a reaction to foil any attempts to create a rift between Sunnites and Shi'ites?

Birri: Let me first tackle the opposition concept. Everyone is in the opposition with the exception of those benefitting from factional hegeomony. All the people belong to the opposition. Do you, as a journalist living in Beirut, believe that there are still people who have not joined the opposition? Everyone is in the opposition. Even those members of the Chamber of Deputies who backed the 17 May agreement are now in the opposition.

As for the national Islamic unity, it is not a reaction to attempts to create a sedition or split between Sunnites and Shi'ites. This unity, which has existed for a long time, is dictated by everything that is taking place in Lebanon. However, there were times when this unity passed through cool periods. The unity exists and is effective. It is also kept away from media publicity. We are now in the process of expanding it to include other sectors and all progressive nationalist forces.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B: The south is Nabih Birri's obsession. Every interview with Birri ends up with talk about the south. What is the current status of the national resistance in southern Lebanon against the Israeli occupation in the battle to liberate and unify Lebanon?

Birri: The south is paying blood tax for the entire Arab nation, not just Lebanon, in its brave resistance to the Israeli aggression. In light of current developments, the national resistance in the south is the origin, base, and objective. The continuation of the resistance is in the real interest of Lebanon's unity and liberation. The real unity in the south, which combines all factions and sects against Israeli occupation, is for the purpose of entrenching the southerner on his land — Lebanon for which he is shedding his blood. Duty says the capital and whole of Lebanon should have backed the southerner in his steadfastness. But this is not happening.

What is more serious is that the southerner alone shoulders the burden of the defeatism, inaction, frustrations, and divisions in the Arab homeland and the shortsightedness of official Lebanese policy. It is his destiny to depend entirely on himself, after he has been abandoned by the Arab states and governments, in continuing the struggle and completely rejecting the Israeli occupation. This is not new about the southerners, who fought French colonial rule and adhered to their true Arabism, and who rejected Ottoman rule and fought Ahmad Pasha the murderer. The southerners also linked their fate to the Palestine question. They have shouldered the burden of this question since 1948. They have sacrificed for that question. The south is an extension of Palestine. This calls for confidence, hope, and reassurance that the Lebanese national resistance will continue to grow until the liberation of the entire homeland from Israeli occupation and the achievement of Lebanon's sovereignty and unity.

Ahmad 'Ali: At this point Shaykh Hasan al-Masri, the officer in charge of information in the Amal Movement ended *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*'s interview with Nabih Birri, not because of the leader's many concerns, engagements, and responsibilities, but by saying: "Do not forget that many people wnat to congratulate Brother Birri on his newly born child which he called Amal after the Amal Movement which he heads." Still, I put a final question to Birri: Most sides have their own special radios speaking for them. Are you against special radios so much that Amal does not have its own?

Birri laughed and said: "Have you been informed or is this just a spontaneous question? Well, we were against special radios and only wanted one radio speaking for one Lebanon, a radio expressing all viewpoints and presenting facts objectively and without bias. But since there are two radios speaking for the Phalangists, spitting their venom and distorting the facts, the other sides must also have their special radios expressing their viewpoints.

Unfortunately, when the censorship increased on the Lebanese press, which we want to be free, and when the Amal Movement statements were killed by public security authorities, we had no choice but to set up a special radio for the Movement. I now tell you that we are building two radios which will begin transmission soon. One will be a commercial radio, and the other an ordinary news radio. The former will finance the later. You will hear Voice of Amal in the next few weeks.

Birri Calls for New Presidential Elections in Sep

NC091522 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut, Feb 9 (AFP) — Nabih Birri, head of the Shi'ite Amal Militia which now controls most of West Beirut, today suggested cutting President Amin al-Jumayyil's term short by four years to allow for new presidential elections this year. The proposal, he told newsmen in his office in West Beirut, was aimed at ending Lebanon's current crisis following the resignation of the Cabinet Sunday and the ensuing collapse of the Lebanese Army.

The other solution, he said, was for Al-Jumayyil to resign.

The Lebanese Parliament elected Al-Jumayyil on September 23, 1982, for a 6-year term. Reducing the presidential mandate to 2 years would allow Parliament to elect a new president next September.

Asked for his view of Lebanon's political future, Birri said he hoped for the end of confessionalism, by which power has been parcelled out along religious lines since the country won its

independence in 1943. However, he did not contest the principle of a Christian president.

The Shi'ite leader said he was opposed to the partition of Lebanon and believed the country should keep its free market economy.

He said he would give the order within the next few days for the reopening of Beirut International Airport and universities and schools in the western sector, now under Amal control.

His principal concern for the moment was the security of Beirut, he told newsmen. In this regard, he said he was expecting an attempt by Al-Jumayyil to regain control of West Beirut using the Lebanese forces, a coalition of Christian militia dominated by Phalangists.

He said he expected order to be restored in Beirut within the next 24 hours, adding, "things are already better today. I'm optimistic. We're nearing the end."

But he was unrelenting in his criticism of President al-Jumayyil whom he accused of "killing one-third of the Lebanese people, and making 125,000 homeless," a reference to the shelling of predominantly Shi'ite residential neighborhoods in southern Beirut last week.

He said he was opposed to the use of force to overthrow the regime, but Al-Jumayyil's actions had obliged him to call out his troops to fight in the streets. "I'm waiting for [President al-Jumayyil] to say I failed and I resign," Mr Birri said. "He no longer controls a single square foot of Lebanon."

Birri Forbids Shelling of Zahlah; Visits West Beirut

NC091850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has reiterated his previous position regarding Zahlah, ordereing that it must not be shelled. In a statement this afternoon, he said: By my order it is forbidden to shell Zahlah. Zahlah bishops have adopted a position denouncing the shelling of Beirut's suburb.

Answering a question, lawyer Birri said: We are trying to eliminate the obstacles in the way of the Internal Security Forces' deployment, the return of normal life, and the prompt reopening of establishments and businesses.

Birri visited West Beirut today, inspecting the people's condition and means for ensuring their daily needs. He also visited the wounded in the hospitals.

After the visit, lawyer Birri said: I will ask for the reopening of businesses and official establishments tomorrow and for the reactivation of daily life, the most important aspects of which are foodstuffs, health, relief, and the needs of the evacuees. These matters will be complemented by other steps, primarily the reopening of Beirut Airport and the universities, particularly the American University. Lawyer Birri added: I take this opportunity to once again ask the foreign missions, Red Cross societies, United Nations, and other humanitarian organizations to continue their work. The Internal Security Forces in cooperation with the Security Committee are responsible for facilitating their work.

Birri Receives Letter From Junblatt 10 Feb

NC101312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The meetings in Damascus among the leaders of the National Salvation Front [NSF] are continuing. After meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the NSF leaders continued their meetings to study the security and political developments in the Lebanese arena. The NSF leadership is also scheduled to meet with Syrian officials.

Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt, and Muhsin Dallul left Damascus for Beirut, and immediately upon arrival held a meeting with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri. They conveyed to him a letter from Walid Junblatt containing his views on the recent developments.

Amal, Nationalist Forces Hold Security Meeting

NC100745 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] A state of calm prevails in nationalist [West] Beirut as a result of the strict security measures taken and prompt implementation by the Amal Movement when it executed one of its members who contravened its instructions.

The Amal Movement and the nationalist and Islamic forces continue to fully implement the Movement's resolutions to prevent the infiltration of evil and corrupt individuals and Al-Jumayyil's gangs, who want to disturb the security and order in the capital.

In another development, a security meeting was held in Walid Junblatt's house. It was attended by representatives of the nationalist and Islamic forces, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party. Also attending were Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting security forces director general; colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki, and Lieutenant Colonel 'Adnan 'Adaymi. The meeting centered on the security situation and the desire to reach acceptable results.

George Hawi Urges New Lebanese President

JN090739 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Statement by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Community Party; date and place not specified — videorecorded]

[Text] The nationalists' control of Beirut is undoubtedly a historic victory for the Lebanese people. It is also a victory for the Lebanese people's nationalist and progressive forces and the masses. They believe in Lebanon's Arabism and insist on ending the agreement of submission that the Phalangist authority

imposed on the country on 17 May in cooperation with the Israeli enemy; on liberating the country from the Israeli occupation without any obligations or conditions; on evacuating the U.S. Forces and the other Multinational Forces; and on removing the Phalangist domination over the government.

This historic victory also constitutes a victory for Syria and its true steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad, for the Syrian national obstinancy; for adhering to the Arab rights; and for insisting on confronting all the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary threats. It also is a victory for both the Palestinian revolution and people and for the Arab and international liberation forces. Within this framework, the importance of unity of all the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces and those that do not support the Phalangists in Lebanon is stressed. These forces form a unified front, regardless of their organizational structures and frameworks, to eliminate the domination of the Lebanese Phalange Party.

The question has been raised of the impossibility of solving the Lebanese crisis while a Phalangist president is in power, practicing the Phalangist method of domination and adopting the its party's foreign policy, which promotes an alliance with Israel and submission to the United States. The task of changing the president seems to represent a key for resolving other problems in Lebanon. It also seems to constitute a beginning for canceling the humiliating 17 May agreement, evacuating the U.S. occupation forces and the other Multinational Forces, and creating an opportunity for serious democratic reforms in the Lebanese political system. Such reform will allow for the reconstruction of Lebanon as a sovereign Arab homeland in which all citizens enjoy equality before the law, regardless of their sectarian, class, factional, and social affiliations.

Mufti Qabalan Urges End to 'Foreign Interference'

NC091727 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan has said: The siege of Beirut and its suburb, and cutting the road to the south, are strange actions which merit attention. These actions raisequestions regarding suspect plans, particularly following the U.S. war fleet's shelling of the mountain and Hayy as-Sullum areas, causing heavy losses in lives and property. It is a dangerous game and an international plot against a people who are defending themselves and their dignity, and who are demanding their own national identity.

Even stranger is the U.S. President's statement that he would destroy every position attacking Greater Beirut. We ask him where his guns were when Beirut's southern suburb was attacked for a week bringing death and destruction?

We urge the world to immediately end to this ridiculous foreign interference in our domestic affairs. We wonder if the siege of Beirut and its suburb, the Israeli vehicles' movement to As-Sa'diyat, and the militia roadblocks on the coastal road to Al-Awwali were a coincidence, or if there was a plot to strike the Muslims and destroy them in Beirut and the suburb, mountain, and Al-Kharrub region. Moreover, we are greatly astonished at the total Arab silence regarding events in Lebanon, as though the matter is of no concern to them. We warn everyone that every responsible official must shoulder his historical responsibility before the big flood comes, because no one will escape from it. We ask all responsible and irresponsible persons to pity this homeland, and return to the political dialogue and away from the language of guns and tanks, as this is the only course that will save us from this dreadful tragedy.

We also demand the reopening of the road to the south and the elimination of all roadblocks.

We likewise urge the Beirut area command and 6th Brigade to regroup all military men and redeploy them to their positions to assume responsibility for security. This is in relation to the pledge made by all the parties and movements that armed men would be withdrawn from the streets to be replaced by the Internal Security Forces who would maintain order and security.

Enough tragedies and sufferings. Let us return to our God, nobility, and national identity free from any hatred and spite.

Zahlah Bishops Ask Syrians To Defend Area

NC091545 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Zahlah bishops met yesterday and discussed the security developments there and the Al-Biqa' in particular, and in Lebanon in general. The conferees issued the following statement at the meeting's conclusion: Zahlah bishops remind all citizens in the cities and villages of the Al-Biqa' of the close fraternal relations existing between Zahlah and the Al-Biqa'. We strongly stress the need to maintain those relations so that Lebanon may remain a united homeland for all its sons on the basis of justice and mutual respect.

Addressing the Syrian forces, the conferees asked them to defend Zahlah and all villages in the Al-Biqa'. The conferees also stressed the historical ties which link them with the sons of the Syrian Arab Republic.

It is noteworthy that the meeting included Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, and Syrian Catholic bishops.

VOL Says Airport To Be Reopened for Palestinians

NC091825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Voice of Lebanon radio has learned that the authorities have received a report which draws attention to the serious situation concerning the reopening of Beirut International Airport, which presently is under the total control of gunmen in the western sector of Beirut.

The report says that large groups of Palestinian dissidents began leaving Damascus for Larnaca yesterday afternoon. Meanwhile, other Palestinian dissidents have been grouping at the Al-Yarmuk Camp outside Damascus in preparation for departure to Larnaca.

The report adds that these dissidents will use Larnaca airport to reach Beirut, and consequently go to the Sabra and Shatila camps. In the first phase, 750 Palestinian dissidents will arrive, after Mr Birri announces the reopening of Beirut Airport.

The report mentions that a committee — including an Amal and a Junblatt representative, as well as one of the dissident officers who accompanied Al-Fatayri when he infiltrated into Beirut yesterday — has been formed to facilitate the arrival of these dissidents. The dissidents will be supplied with forged Lebanese passports.

The report adds that certain arrangements have been made to accommodate these persons, in accordance with which they will leave the two camps to fight the Lebanese Army on the frontlines.

By a special permit, these people are allowed to go on leave outside the two camps to wherever they desire within the western area [of Beirut].

The report also reveals that a group of 150 Palestinians will arrive via Beirut Airport. This group will train some Khomeynitie extremists in the [southern] suburb in the use of terrorist methods of [intimidation], defamation, and assassination. This is in preparation for the extremists' departure to the south, where they will penetrate the Al-Awwali line to strike at Israeli forces. It has also been learned that a committee drawn from Amal and the Socialist Party [not further identified] has been formed to oversee this training and facilitate the penetration of the south by terrorists through the Al-Awwali line.

A Middle East Airlines airliner, on a chartered flight from Larnaca to Beirut, landed [presumably at Beirut Airport] at 1550 today to evacuate a sick man from Lebanon. The plane also carried 80 persons, most of whom were foreign newsmen, as well as some Middle East Airlines employees.

RFL Says Palestinians Headed to West Beirut

NC092212 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Security sources have said that dissident Palestinian official Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] has met with Qulaylat [head of the Independent Nasirite Movement Al-Murabitun]. The two men discussed the redeployment of Palestinian saboteurs among the Palestinian camps. It has been learned that 100 Palestinian military vehicles belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and their crews have left Sawfar to join gunmen in West Beirut and take up military positions.

Red Cross Says Medical Situation Serious

NC092233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2135 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Along with the continuing fighting, the social tragedy is growing daily and threatening to destroy thousands of Lebanese families besieged in areas close to the contact lines. The International Red Cross tonight appealed to the fighters to save their compatriots, return to their common sense, and save the lives of innocent people. Within this frameowrk, the International Red Cross delegate in Lebanon informed us by telephone a short while ago that the hospitals in West Beirut are out of oxygen, which is necessary for surgery. Hospitals can no longer perform any surgery for the wounded, hence, many of the wounded are threatened with death, particularly those requiring surgery.

The delegate said the International Red Cross Committee in Lebanon is prepared to organize convoys to East Beirut to bring oxygen, if a cease-fire agreement is reached which would enable it to move between the two sectors of Beirut.

The delegate also informed us that the Sodeco-Ra's an-Nab'-Al-Barbir triangle is home to tens of thousands of citizens now experiencing a tragic situation. The sick and wounded are unable to leave shelters and rescue teams are unable to reach them. He added that hundreds of families in Hayy Madi in Beirut have been besieged for a week now in shelters, including the sick and wounded. He said that no one can reach these places while shelling and fighting continue.

The Red Cross delegate called on Lebanese officials and fighters to return to their common sense to save mankind in this suffering homeland. We, in turn, through Lebanon's radio, loudly call for the salvation of the country and its people.

KUNA: Israel's Eytan, Mossad Official Visit Juniyah

LD091429 Kuwait KUNA in English 1316 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, Feb 9 (KUNA) — Former Israeli chief of staff, Refa'el Eytan, and a senior military intelligence officer are currently in Lebanon's port city of Juniyah to the north of Beirut, KUNA learned Thursday.

According to a report obtained by KUNA, Eytan and his Mossad companion had arrived in predominantly Christian East Beirut at dawn Wednesday after the western half of the capital fell to Muslim militias and in the light of deterioration of the security situation in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

The report quoted Eytan as saying that he came to Beirut "on a personal initiative to have a look and to do something to rescue our comrades in arms of the Phalangist men."

The former Israeli chief, the report said, met with Phalange Party chieftain, Pierre al-Jumayyil, former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un, and a number of other Phalangist leaders including its military head Fadi Afram who briefed him on the security situation. Eytan was quoted as affirming to the Phalangist leaders that Israel will not abandon its friends and would not allow them being annihilated.

According to the report, the two Israelis narrowly escaped death when the Phalangist convoy escorting them from Bikfayyato the Phalangist controlled port of Juniyah came under a barrage of shells and rocket fire.

A number of Israeli officers have been staying during the past three days at the Phalange Party Headquarters in East Beirut, the report said, adding that large quantities of Israeli military

hardware were unloaded for the Phalangists at Juniyah in the past two days.

The Phalange leaders asked Eytan that Israel provide them with a squadron of warplanes to be used by Israeli-trained Phalangist pilots in bombarding predominantly Muslim West Beirut. In case the request is approved, the planes will be painted in different colours.

Resistance Operations in Southern Lebanon Reported
NC091643 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] In southern Lebanon, the national resistance continued its operations against the occupation forces. Reports say that an explosive device went off this morning while an occupation force's patrol was passing in the Ash-Shamsiyah area south of Az-Zahrani. The explosion destroyed an enemy vehicle which caught fire. Israeli helicopters were seen landing in the area to remove the killed or wounded enemy soldiers.

An Israeli was attacked this afternoon by machine gun fire east of An-Nabatiyah. The enemy radio admitted the two operations and quoted its military correspondent as saying that its forces conducted large search operations.

Three explosions were heard today in Metulla on the border near Al-Khiyam. The causes are unclear, but a Zionist spokesman said they sounded like Katyusha rockets.

Israeli Convoy Crosses Al-Awwali En Route North
NC100732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] We have learned that an Israeli convoy of 16 vehicles has crossed the Al-Awwali Bridge northward and arrived at the Al-Jiyah power station a short while ago on a mission whose nature has not yet been disclosed.

Israeli Air Raids in Bhamdun, Mansuriyat Reported
NC101052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1037 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Preliminary reports say that Israeli warplanes carried out air strikes against rocket launchers, long-range artillery, and Palestinian vehicular concentrations that recently arrived in Bhamdun and Mansuriyat Bhamdun. The Israeli warplanes have thus far carried out four raids, and are carrying out more. Two new warplanes are now participating in the raids.

Our correspondent has just reported that fires broke out in the destroyed targets. Meanwhile, Israeli aircraft are overflying the south.

'Reckless' Reagan Moves, Retaliation Discussed
JN092250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the dimensions of U.S. policy in the region and President Reagan's peace concepts have been exposed through the *New Jersey* shells and the U.S. military order to kill everything alive in the mountain area and nationalist Beirut. Through his decision to withdraw the U.S. Marines, President Reagan deceived his opponents within the U.S. Congress and its various committees, as well as his European allies. He did not adopt a decision to withdraw from Beirut but issued an order of war against Beirut, its inhabitants, and the Lebanese people and their nationalist ambitions. Since the U.S. involvement in Lebanon has reached this extent of aggression and barbarism, it is thus certain that Israel'sopportunity has come not only to cause confusion in the region but also to subject the whole world to danger. Israel is not concerned about regional or world peace as much as it is concerned about increasing tension and creating the circumstances for hot war in order to entrench its expansionist policy and aggressive trends against the Arabs.

Reagan's behavior neither serves peace nor protects U.S. interests in the region, as he has claimed. The unjustified killing of the Lebanese people is the greatest danger facing the United States and its interests. Involvement in an expanded and comprehensive war is the real danger not only to the U.S. strategy but also to world peace — a peace whose foundations have been shaken by the U.S. policy of hatred. Reagan imagines that his undeclared war in Lebanon will remain limited and restricted to shelling the mountain, Ash Shuf, and Beirut's suburb, and that Lebanon will accept death and destruction in order to reassure Reagan of his strength and to allow the 6th Fleet admirals to satisfy their bloody instinct.

Reagan has perhaps claimed that he can keep up this standard of the declared war, but can he guarantee the neutrality of others toward this war of his? If the Syrian forces in Lebanon are considered part of the targets that the Pentagon has set to be included with the frenzied U.S. shelling, will Syria remain silent at a time when its sons are being killed by the U.S. naval shells? The U.S. President's reckless behavior will not excuse him from defeat. U.S. policy failure will not be the responsibility of Syria or that of the Lebanese nationalists. Reagan is responsible for this failure, having placed the United States as a direct side in both the Lebanese and the Middle East conflicts.

If the Reagan administration wants to save face and avoid political defeat through escalating killing and destruction in Lebanon, we hope that this administration has not forgotten the bitterness that the U.S. people have tasted and the pains that they have suffered throughout the world in the past and in the present. Reagan can authorize the 6th Fleet's ships and planes to fight but he can not guarantee the extent of the retaliation that the U.S. forces will face while they are present in the deep dark water of the Mediterranean. Reagan can also mass enormous firepower and use military means that have never been used before, but he cannot guarantee the consequences — whether concerning the safety of either his forces or world peace.

Syria does not challenge the U.S. Administration. On the contrary, the United States is actually challenging the Arab people's will in Lebanon and all Arab countries. Thus, Syria will not be responsible for any losses on the U.S. side as long as Syria has a legitimate right to defend its territory, forces, and Lebanon's Arabism and to safeguard Lebanon's independence and national unity. In order to make matters more obvious, Syria adheres to its pan-Arab decision in warding off harm to the Arab nation. If President Reagan thinks that his coordination with Israel, his military campaign, and massing of warships is enough to force Syria to abandon its decision, he is certainly imagining and miscalculating things. Syria does not defend falsehood but defends the legitimacy of the international resolution. Syria did not move its forces to the U.S. border and did not declare war on the United States. On the contrary, the U.S. forces are stationed near the Syrian border and the United States is the party that made the decision of war against Lebanon, the peaceful Lebanese people, and the Syrian forces that are defending Lebanon's people and their aspirations. Therefore, the Syrian stand will remain firm, unintimidated by the shells of the 6th Fleet, and unsubjugated by Reagan's aggressiveness, blackmail, and change.

AL-BA'TH on Reagan 'Nazism,' Mutual Losses
JN101022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria's Firm Position is to Protect Lebanon, Lebanese People," *AL-BA'TH* says: The United States has bet on foiling Syria's stand, and the Reagan administration has resorted to both force and diplomacy for this purpose. The Zionist invasion of Lebanon was the beginning of the game, but U.S. policymakers did not expect the fire to burn the hands of those who played with it. The U.S. Administration then embarked on its second step. It expected Syria to become weak if the renegade regimes betrayed the pan-Arab position. However, the results were just the opposite. The renegades plunged into a quagmire, the Zionist occupation army fell in the Lebanese resistance fire, and Syria's position has remained strong and firm. The U.S. President forgot that Syria's decision was one of pan-Arab will, and that Lebanon was on Syria's flank.

Thus, the betting has been reversed. Syria has bet on foiling the U.S. policy. It is more capable of saving the Lebanese people and territory and of affirming the correct path, which is being defended by those who defend truth and freedom in the world. The strenth of the Syrian position was enhanced whenever the United States planned a scheme, and following every retrogression on the Arab arena. The United States exploited Lebanon as a card for blackmailing and putting pressure on Syria. The United States forgot that the security of Syria and the security of Lebanon are inseparable; that Lebanon's Arabism is sacred; and that to impinge on Lebanon's Arabism is to encrouch on Syria's principled, firm position.

AL-BA'TH adds: When the U.S. President discovered that his war agains Syria was a failure and a losing battle , he resorted to using his Nazism and sanguinary nature instead of responding

to Syria's defense of right and justice. This began the real fall, not only of Reagan's policy but of an entire era of imperialist crimes. Lebanon is not a playing card. It is a country, a homeland, and has an Arab history. Lebanon is not one of the U.S. states or an Israeli protectorate. Syria has repeatedly asserted that the United States should realize that the Lebanese people wanted to ward off harm and to protect their unity, freedom, and independence. The United States has refused to recognize this fact. Reagan was deluded into thinking that his 6th Fleet and the 1,000 kg bombs were able to terrify Syria.

Now that Reagan has made a war decision, considering the Syrian soldiers and peaceful Lebanese citizens as targets, the results will not be as the U.S. generals wanted. War means that the losses will not be only on one side. Reagan must recognize the Lebanese people's freedom and the Palestinian people's rights, and must side with the international desire to force Israel to end its occupation of Arab territories. The only alternative is for the U.S. to fall into the quagmmire of a new Vietnam. The U.S. people will not approve of this simply to allow Israel to implement its aims.

Spokesman Comments on U.S. Shelling, Overflights

JN092044 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (SANA) — A military spokesman has stated the following:

For the second consecutive day, the U.S. forces continued to escalate their premeditated acts of aggression against the Lebanese people. U.S. warhsips off the Lebanese coast shelled residential areas near our forces' positions in Al-Matn, Dahr al-Baydar, and [word indistinct] from 1850 and until 1945 on 9 February 1984. Two U.S. AF-SL [as received] also flew at a low altitude over these areas. Our air defenses in the area confronted them and forced them to flee in the direction of the sea. There were no losses within the ranks of our forces as a result of this shelling.

Al-Asad Receives Franjiyah, Karami, Junblatt

JN091229 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Damascus — At 1215 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese president Sulayman Franjiyah, former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junbaltt, and Lebanese Deputy 'Abdallah ar-Rasi. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

Further Details

JN091745 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has renewed Syria's support for the brother Lebanese people and their nationalist forces as well as Syria's continuous readiness to render any possible assistance to them so they can rid themselves of all the threats against the unity of Lebanon's people, its territorial integrity, identity, and relations with Arab countries. This is in addition to liberating Lebanon's territory from the Israeli invasion forces and the U.S. forces that are intervening in the Lebanese internal affairs. This came during the president's meeting today with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah; former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; and Lebanese Deputy 'Abdallah ar-Rasi.

During the meeting, the president affirmed that Syria's stand is principled, firm, and unchangeable. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation in light of the recent developments, the U.S. involvement in Lebanon, and the importance of strengthening the Lebanese nationalist stand.

The leaders of the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] expressed their appreciation of Syria's stand in support of the Lebanese people's struggle to achieve their Arabism, independence, freedom, unity, and territorial integrity. They stressed the need to cancel the 17th May agreement and ward off the Phalangist Party's hegemony over the Lebanese Government and its institutions.

The NSF leaders had lunch with the president. The luncheon was attended by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Israeli Aircraft Attack Bhamdun Targets 10 Feb

TA101059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1056 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Israeli Air Force planes at noon attacked terrorist targets in the area of Bhamdun located on the Beirut-Damascus highway. All our planes returned safely to base. Terrorist bases which served as bases for terrorist activities were attacked. In addition, a number of artillery pieces were also attacked. As said, all our planes returned safely to base. This is announced by the IDF spokesman.

Further Details

TA101110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Our military correspondent reports that one of the structures attacked by the Air Force was a four-story building and the artillery pieces hit were positioned near the studium in Bhamdun. The attack lasted about 20 minutes and ended a short while ago.

Military Sources on Attack

TA101230 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1223 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Report by Doron Rosenblum — live in the studio]

[Excerpt] Senior security sources told us that today's Air Force bombardment has no connection with current events in the Beirut area. This is part of the policy adopted by Israel that it will not allow the terrorists to reorganize in places they had abandoned in the course of the Lebanese war. Any place where terrorists are or where they train and set out for attacks against IDF forces in Lebanon will be hit, the security sources emphasize. Syrian or other protection will not prevent us from hitting the terrorists.

Terrorists Believed To Infiltrate West Beirut

JN092036 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The Syrians aim at subjugating Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to their will through their followers in Lebanon and forcing him to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. This has been affirmed by security sources in a statement to our military correspondent, Shlomo Geldi. More details are in the following report:

[Begin recording] The Syrians are directing the miltiary activities of the Druze and Amal Movement in Lebanon, but there are no indications that the Syrians are actually participating in the fighting in Beirut. This was confirmed by security sources this afternoon. These sources expressed belief that the Syrians will try to gain more political advantages through their followers in Lebanon. At the same time they are trying to subjugate President al-Jumayyil to their will and force him to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. These sources added that there are about 1,000 terrorists in West Beirut and that more terrorists will probably infiltrate the city following Amal's full control of West Beirut. These terrorists may try to restore West Beirut to the situation that preceded the war [initiated] for the safety of Galilee. These security sources said that Israel is monitoring the situation in Beirut and the terrorists' attempts to infiltrate the city. The sources expressed their belief that about one-third of the Lebanese Army has been paralyzed following the latest incidents in Beirut, but they ruled out Nabih Birri's capability to threaten the legitimate Lebanese Government. They also expressed belief that the terrorists will try to infiltrate southern Lebanon and that it is difficult to judge now whether the Druze in Ash-Shuf will succeed in fully preventing these terrorists from doing so. The same sources affirmed that Israel will confront these attempts by dealing blows to the terorists' targets whereever they exist. [end recording]

Syrian Forces in Lebanon Total 50,000 Troops

TA091235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Voice of Israel Arab affairs reporter Aharon Barne'a says Syria has four divisions in Lebanon in the border area between the two countries. The forces total about 50,000 troops, 1,200 tanks, 500 armored personnel carriers, and 400 artillery pieces. There are also three brigades of the Palestine Liberation Army in Lebanon which are under Syrian command.

Israeli-U.S. Talks on 17 May Accord Reported

TA100518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Israeli sources in Washington say that the United States is pressuring Israel into agreeing to freeze the agreement with Lebanon. Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne will confer with Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on this issue this evening. A senior U.S. Administration official said last night that President al-Jumayyil may try to make a last-minute deal to save his regime. He will be prepared to abolish the agreement with Israel, to station UN soldiers in Beirut, and to form a broadly based government with the opposition's participation.

Minister Pat Comments on Lebanon Situation

TA090852 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0827 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat said this morning that we may have bet on the wrong horse in Lebanon. If the Peace for Galilee campaign and the heavy price we paid for it lead to the emergence of a different president in Lebanon, one who will govern under the Syrian umbrella, the minister added, Lebanon will lose the little hope remaining for its survival.

In a discussion in which the U.S. Ambassador participated, the industry and trade minister noted that the Lebanese people have lost their sensitivity for human lives, not only among themselves but also among friends who came to their aid.

Chief of Staff Comments on IDF Deployment

TA092015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the IDF deployment in Lebanon will be decided in accordance with Israel's security needs in order to safeguard the border and the northern settlements. Lieutenant General Moshe Levi emphasized that with the building up of the IDF's strength, we are also continuing with routine security actions, and the burden is a heavy one. He said that in the next war the battlefield would be filled with sophisticated weapons, and this must be overcome by using the professionalism of the man inside the steel. He was speaking at a ceremony marking the end of a tank officers' training course in one of the corps' bases in the south.

Further Report

TA100748 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says the question is not whether or not to leave Lebanon, but the achievement of the war's goal, namely, peace for the Galilee. The chief of staff spoke yesterday at a graduation ceremony of Armore Corps officers.

[Begin recording] The deployment in Lebanon is the way to guarantee achieving the goal. In this way, whether we deploy one way or another, we will have to examine our deployment not in light of whether we leave Lebanon or not, but in light of an assessment of the situation which will indicate to us what is best in order to secure peace in the north. This issue goes beyond all remarks and internal conflicts; we are dealing with this question also in view of the changes we are now witnessing regarding the degree of control by the Lebanese regime. We will continue to deal with this, one way or another, and we will remember it is the army's duty to enable the citizens to live in quiet, peace, and security and lead their normal lives. [end recording]

Embassies, UN Dependents To Move to IDF Territory

TA091412 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1327 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Twenty-eight different embassies in Beirut and about 60 relatives of UN officers want to move from Beirut to the territory under IDF control in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that the IDF has permitted the passage of people from Beirut, but because of roadblocks established by Phalangists on the coastal road, they, like other Lebanese, are finding it difficult to reach the Al-Awwali River.

Increasing Shi'ite-Christian Tension Reported

TA090747 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0725 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A large bomb planted at the entrance to a local club in one of the Christian quarters in Tyre went off early this morning. Nobody was hurt but several houses in the area were damaged.

Sources in southern Lebanon told our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, that the explosion in Tyre last night comes against the background of increasing tension between Shi'ites and Christians in Lebanon.

Two Attacks on IDF Forces in Lebanon Reported

TA091411 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] There were two attacks on IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon today, but there were no injuries in either incident. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that in one case an IDF half-track drove over a mine about 2 km south of the Az-Zahrani; there were no injuries. Another mine was discovered after searches were carried out, and was dismantled without causing any damage. Later automatic fire was directed at an IDF patrol traveling about 5 km east of An-Nabatiyah. The patrol's soldiers returned fire and began a search.

Katyushas Fired at Galilee; No Casualties

TA091514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Three improvised Katyusha rockets were fired this afternoon from southern Lebanon at the Galilee panhandle. There were no casualties. Our correspondents Hayim Hecht and Shmu'el Tal report that one rocket fell in the region of Metulla Moshava, and two of them fell outside it. The inhabitants hurried to their shelters, but left a few minutes later. Large IDF forces and Haddad's personnel have begun combing the area.

Our correspondents point out that since the beginning of the war in Lebanon, there have been eight attempts to fire at the northern settlements. Most of the attempts were foiled. About a year ago a Katyusha rocket fell into the orchards of Moshav Sha'ar Yeshuv.

IDF Officer, Settlers Comment

TA100727 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Metulla — Three Katyusha rockets were fired yesterday from Lebanon at the Galilee panhandle, two of them landing near Metulla and the third in Al-'Uyun valley. There were no casualties and no damage.

A senior IDF officer in South Lebanon said last night: "These Katyushas were expected. We said time and again that there is no way to prevent such attempts, but there were those who said repeatedly, 'No more Katyushas on Qiryat Shemona.' It is likely that such declarations gave the terrorists a challenge."

The Katyusha attack revived the concern of Jewish settlements in western Galilee. Representatives of settlements along the coastal road and Ma'alot, Shelomi and Nahariyya said that the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon will compel them to return to their shelters. Others added that the military defeat of the central government in Beirut would strengthen the influence of radical elements in south Lebanon, and such a development would endanger the security of their settlements.

The settlements in Western Galilee do not conceal their fear that Sa'd Haddad's death will lead to the crumbling of the Israeli-backed militia in south Lebanon while Lebanese opposing an Israeli presence there will try to attack settlements across the border.

Attack, Beirut Violence Linked
TA100928 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] The Katyusha rockets fired at Metulla and the Galilee panhandle settlements yesterday, for the first time since the Peace for Galilee operation, have aroused concern in Jerusalem. The senior political-security level believes there is a direct link between the victory of the "Syrian coalition" in Beirut and the resumption of terrorist activities against Israeli settlements along the northern border.

These sources pointed to an increased effort by the terrorist organizations to penetrate into southern Lebanon with the help of extremist Shi'ite elements, in an attempt to reestablish the terrorist infrastructure which was destroyed in the Peace for Galilee operation.

MA'ARIV on Israel-Lebanon Accord Prospects
TA090927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* states that if the Lebanese president abrogates the agreement he signed with Israel, his credibility, along with U.S. credibility, will be marred. In the opinion of the paper it is doubtful whether there is any point in lodging a protest with Amin al-Jumayyil. However, there is a point in expressing our disappointment to the United States. If Washington lacks the power to safeguard the survival of a moderate, peace-seeking administration in Beirut, how will it be able to convince King Husayn to undertake a similar risk?

Morning Press Comments on Lebanon 9 Feb
TA091146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* says that despite the pretense of continued U.S. support for Amin al-Jumayyil's administration and the firmness demonstrated by the shellings of artillery batteries in a Syrian-controlled zone, the evacuation of the Marines to warships has already begun; there is no longer any doubt that there is maximum support in U.S. public opinion for this. Even if the process of ending U.S. involvement lasts another few months, there is no more danger of expanding involvement along the lines of a mini-Vietnam; and the damage which might have been caused the President during the elections campaign has been neutralized. The immediate evacuation of the British unit and the preparations for the Italians' evacuation also testify to efforts to satisfypublic opinion of the European allies which has long sought a way out of this hopeless involvement. The paper adds that Israel's interest in Lebanese events is different from that of the countries participating in the Multinational Force. However, even this direct interest does not allow us to intervene in the Beirut struggle.

HA'ARETZ writes that there is hardly anyone among Israel's civilian and military leadership who is not disappointed with President al-Jumayyil's behavior. All have lost confidence in him and only a few believe the Lebanese president will last for long even with the 6th Fleet artillery as his mainstry. We should focus our efforts to secure peace in the Galilee, namely, preventing the return of the PLO organizations to within firing range of Qiryat Shemona and Nahariyya. We need not stick to the Al-Awwali to do this. If some Israeli presence must be maintained in southern Lebanon then it is about time for the government to make a brave decision and pull the IDF back to the line necessary for preventing repeated attacks on our northern border areas.

HAMODI'A says that a superpower that abandons friends in time of crisis does not raise its political stock in the eyes of friends and others. Sharp criticisms were heard in the United States yesterday, alongside sighs of relief. The difference between the Israeli and U.S. reactions to events in Lebanon lies in the results. No U.S. town or citizen faces a danger of attack following the withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon, but this is not the case in Israel.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that President Reagan's order to evacuate the U.S. Marines from Beirut to the 6th Fleet ships means one thing only: the failure of U.S. involvement in Lebanon and a withdrawal by this superpower. The United States was under the illusion it could establish a Lebanese Government, but it was not viable right from the beginning because it did not want to reach a real reconciliation among the various factions. The paper adds that since the beginning of the war the Israeli Government was the harbinger of news on a breakthrough while the only sensible breakthrough, the way back home, is not understood by it yet.

THE JERUSALEM POST believes that Israel will have to prepare for a new balance of forces on its northern border. This balance will be anchored in mutual Israeli and Syrian interests as well as the interests of the Southern Lebanese population. Such a balance of forces will be possible only if Israel retreats south and relies on the IDF's deterrent and retaliatory force beyond the border and not on limited IDF forces which act as a policing force in a hostile region.

HA'ARETZ Views U.S. Mistakes in Lebanon
TA091633 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Feb 84 p 7

[Commentary by 'Uzi Benziman: "A U.S. Illusion Is Shattered"]

[Text] Washington — This Sunday, U.S. Secretary of State

George Shultz said: There is one clear improvement in Lebanon — the Lebanese Army has improved greatly. At the same time, however, the Lebanese Army cut and ran under pressure from the Shi'ites and Druze in West Beirut. On Monday, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* quoted senior government officials as saying that they are convinced the Muslim fighters in the Lebanese Army would not desert, because Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri promised the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, Reginald Bartholomew, that he would not call upon the Shi'ites to leave the Army. Yet that very day many Shi'ite soldiers deserted the Army. Even as late as Tuesday, the State Department spokesman still expressed the hope that Amin al-Jumayyil would establish a broad government in Lebanon that would include all factions. But just then, the Shi'ites and the Druze urged Al-Jumayyil to resign. For 3 days this week, from the moment the situation in Lebanon deteriorated following the resignation of Shafiq al-Wazzan, the most senior U.S. Administration officials contended that something good would ultimately come out of it all. Starting with Vice President Bush and all the way down to the last of the speakers, the administration expressed the hope that Al-Wazzan's resignation would ultimately lead to the long hoped-for objective: The establishment of a coalition government in Lebanon that would eradicate the internal conflicts in that country.

Two days ago Ronald Reagan understood that all the abovementioned assessments were based on nothing, and that he was faced with a sad predicament. He then ordered the evacuation of the Marines. Two days ago he found out that his policy in Lebanon is founded on quicksand rather than solid ground. For 18 months the U.S. Administration strove to equip the Lebanese Army properly and change it from a unifactional militia to a national army with a commanding power. During all the debates and briefings held over the past few months in Washington, self-righteous spokesman stated persuasively that the Lebanese Army is doing wonders in its training program, and is really being consolidated into one entity. The name (General Tannus) was mentioned frequently, and lauded, in the halls and meeting rooms of Congress. But in the moment of trial this week, it transpired that all this was wishful thinking, not realistic assessment.

In parallel, the administration took pains to create conditions conducive to the establishment of a broad-based government that would gather under one roof all the Lebanese sects. In October 1983, when the Lebanese held their convention in Geneva, the Administration thought that its efforts were yielding fruit. Top State Department officials were then fond of saying that they discovered from talks in the Swiss meeting hall that the Lebanese solidarity is firmer than the Syrian threats. They whispered with glee that at a certain point in the convention, the Syrian foreign minister had very little to tell its participants. When the delegates returned from the calm and peaceful Switzerland to the cauldron-like Middle East, it was discovered that, despite allthat, everything depends on the word of President al-Asad. The Geneva conference was not convened again.

In December the administration believed that it was succeeding in establishing a security area in the Beirut and coastal strip regions, and that it would be able to get Damascus's approval for this plan. Yet January showed that once again this was only a desire of the heart. Ten days ago Donald Rumsfeld returned to the Middle East, hoping that he would be able to engineer some sort of arrangement in Lebanon. Two days ago that illusion, too, was shattered.

The U.S. operational line in Lebanon — consolidating the Army and establishing a broad national government — was correct. The administration erred in the means it used and in its assessments of the forces active in the region. Once the U.S. Administration decided to get involved in Lebanon, and when it undertook the commitment to maintain the Marines there and support Amin al-Jumayyil, it ought to have understood what rules of the game shape events in that country. But the administration did not have the right concept of Hafiz al-Asad and the use he was prepared to make of the good cards he held. The administration thought it could somehow persuade the Syrian president to accept a compromise. Only after a while, and belatedly, did the United States understand that anyone who has no qualms about massacring thousands at home would not hesitate to threaten the lives of Lebanese personalities who had held negotiations with Rumsfeld and Robert McFarlane. The administration failed to see that Amin al-Jumayyil is a featherweight leader, manacled by steel shackles of factional loyalty to his own clan. The administration was led to believe in the validity of the Lebanese nationality, and conveniently obliterated from its mind any thought about the powerful force of the separate sectarian loyalties.

Had the assessment in Washington been sound, President Reagan would not have found himself climbing such a high tree in Lebanon. Was there anything he did not say about the improtance of the U.S. position in Lebanon? He linked the Marines stay near Beirut airport to the struggle against the Soviet Union. He elevated Al-Jumayyil's fight to guarantee his rule to the level of a sublime moral value of vulnerable democracy standing against the despotism of the rule of evil. He regarded the U.S. involvement in Lebanon as a touchstone to test its ability to defend itself against terrorism. He made Lebanon a prime U.S. interest.

Any administration that sanctifies its policy by using such lofty terms shoudl be prepared to take action to make it good. This, however, is where the conflict emerges. Reagan's rhetoric had no practical basis. The measures the administration adopted in order to defend all the values and interests which it used to justify and explain its Lebanon policy were unbefitting to the scene of the action. It took more than pleas or even the giant shells from the *USS New Jersey* to convince Al-Asad. In order to persuade Al-Asad it was necessary to activate a real force, not something sympolic or a token show of muscle. The United States was not prepared for this, for its own reasons. That is why its policy in Lebanon was doomed to failure from the start.

For some reason Reagan hoped that his adamant statements would suffice to change the situation in Lebanon. Steadfast positions indeed have some value in conducting policies, but they have only so much power. It is the action and the deed that alter things. A superpower and a President who were not prepared to pay the full price required by their policy — namely to dispatch substantial military units to Lebanon — had no right to expect this policy to bear any kind of result. Reagan has recently begun to understand this, and has begun seeking ways of getting out of Lebanon even without obtaining his proclaimed objectives. Al-

Asad refused to help him, and forced him to bear the humiliation to the end.

Ronald Reagan's Lebanon policy has suffered a bitter defeat and failure. The Democratic Party and the media will undoubtedly remind the American people of this in the next few weeks. One can safely surmise that not many people were impressed by the coverup the president gave to his decision to remove the Marines: Authorizing the fleet to fire at Syrian positions in Lebanon. This order is yet another manifesation of the earlier rhetoric.

This does not mean that Reagan will be severely hurt by the latest development. Ultimately, he expressed the wishes of the American people not to be involved in fighting. Many will agree that the domestic rift in Lebanon really does not justify any U.S. intervention. Reagan's verbosity and elocution will be forgotten, and people will be happy to see the Marines come back home in the near future.

Karp Report on Law in Territories — Part One

TA091013 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 7 Feb 84

["Text" of report by Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp, addressed to Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir, entitled "Investigation of Suspicions Against Israelis in Judaea and Samaria — Report of the Inquiry Team," Part One — dated 25 May 1982]

[Text] On 29 April 1981, you appointed a team (hereafter, the inquiry team) whose function was to work in accordance with the letter of appointment as detailed below:

"A. A problem exists in conducting investigations related to suspicions against settlers in Judaea and Samaria, as far as the perpetration of offenses that are not routine criminal acts, but rather concern relations with the Arab residents.

B. It appears that in certain matters, there is a lack of clarity as to which body is authorized to investigate, the procedures to be used in the investigation and the conclusions to be drawn from it.

C. It was decided to create a team to coordinate between the bodies concerned in this matter. The team will be comprised of a representative of the attorney general (who will serve as chairman), a representative of the police, a representative of the military advocate general, and a district attorney.

D. The coordinating team will prepare a proposal for procedures and guidelines for carrying out the investigation, including the taking of legal steps in connection with the above mentioned offenses.

E. The team will, as needed, observe and coordinate the conduct of investigations and the taking of legal steps when prime facie evidence is found of the perpetration of the abovementioned offenses.

F. The findings of the investigations regarding the abovementioned offenses will be brought for a final decision before the district attorney, even in cases of misdemeanors (and not only felonies).

The members of the inquiry team are the district attorney of Jerusalem, the legal counsel to the Judaea and Samaria command headquarters, the head of the investigations and claims branch in the national police headquarters, and the undersigned. This report is submitted at the end of a year's work of the inquiry team, and its conclusions are the product of the team's deliberations in the course of that year, and of reports submitted to it in the framework which it set up as a means for the inquiry, as well as being the fruit of an attempt — which did not succeed — to complement information in light of publications in the media.

The background for the establishment of the inquiry team is a letter from law lecturers at the Hebrew and Tel Aviv Universities, in which they expressed their concern about the maintenance of the rule of law in the State of Israel, and brought up the issue of private "policing activities" of settlers in the region of Judaea and Samaria, specifying a series of incidents in which (they claimed) settlers, either individuals or in groups, broke the law via offenses against Judaea and Samaria residents — the claim being that in many of the incidents there was either no police investigation at all, or the files were closed at the primary stages of the investigation; and the letter writers fear that this was due to local lobbying of the settlers with representatives of the police and of the military administration, or even on a higher level. The abovementioned letter stated:

"When there is suspicion that an offense was committed, government authorities must investigate into the case, take actions to locate the offenders, and prosecute them, with complete disregard for their identity, their nationality, or the motivation behind their actions. In the complex of facts described here there is suspicion that the investigation of the offenses committed by settlers in the territories against Arabs was not conducted properly. There is suspicion of discrimination between one offense and another, and between one offender and another. This suspicion calls for thorough examination."

Following a meeting of representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Israeli police, and the IDF, the need came up to examine the efficiency of the treatment of complaints against Israelis in Judaea and Samaria.

On 29.4.81 — the day of the establishment of the team — the Supreme Court heard a petition (H.C.J. 175/81, the Bet Hadassah case, which will be discussed below); and in the wake of the court's severe criticism of police shortcomings in investigating complaints in Hebron, the state promised the court to act firmly to prevent breaches of law and public order, and to investigate thoroughly complaints and suspicions in this sphere. In its opinion and ruling, the Supreme Court stressed that it rejects the petition on the basis of its confidence that the attorney general and his representatives, as well as the military authorities, will indeed take steps to maintain law and order in Hebron, via the following (means):

a. Thorough and truthful investigation of every complaint made.

b. Alertness to events in the sensitive areas, in order to prevent, insofar as is possible, all illegal actions.

Submitted to the Supreme Court was a directive, issued by the commander of the area in a commanders' discussion on 13.4.81, to the effect that "whoever breaks the law, be he Jewish or Arab, will be dealt with in the framework of the law." The court was also told that directives in this matter were issued by personal order of the Minister of Defense. On 6.5.81, the Directory of the Petition appealed to all the authorities concerned, and emphasized their pledge to take special pains that the commitments in regard to maintenance of law and order would indeed be honored.

Following the appointment of the inquiry team, the prime minister expressed his willingness to order, through his military secretary, the coordinator of activities in the territories and the commander of the Judaea and Samaria region, to cooperate with the abovementioned team (letter by the attorney general to the Cabinet, of 31.4.81). An order along such lines was indeed issued to the authorities involved (letter by Brig Gen Poran of 3.5.81).

The inquiry team's purpose was to ensure, as much as possible, that suspicions of offenses committed in the Judaea and Samaria region by Israelis (be they civilians or soldiers) against Arab residents of the region will be investigated speedily, thoroughly, and efficiently. Based on the basic presupposition that its ability to operate as a coordinating body hinges first and foremost on ongoing and comprehensive information about what happens in the area of its jurisdiction, the inquiry team set itself the following goals:

a. The formulation of procedures for ongoing follow-up of complaints and their treatment at the level of Police General Headquarters and the Judaea and Samaria area command's legal counsel, and for channels of reporting to the inquiry team;

b. Sample check of the manner of handling and quality of investigation of all the complaints made in the Judaea and Samaria region during a given period in the past;

c. Receipt of ongoing reports about complaints made during the team's activity, and examination of the procedures, duration, and quality of police treatment;

d. Examination of the quality and results of the investigation in the wake of the comments made by the district attorneys who received the files, in accordance with the procedure established by the commission;

e. Keeping close watch on press and other media reports which suggest suspicions of offenses, and initiating investigations even in the absence of complaints.

It should be stressed that in light of its letter of appointment, the inquiry team did not see itself as an operative body, but as a follow-up and coordination body. The team did not consider it part of its authority to intervene in the investigations themselves, except when it saw fit to order the completion of an investigation. However, the team operated under the assumption that the very follow-up would influence the operative bodies who are authorized to investigate.

It should be made clear from the outset that the aim of the inquiry team to see to an exhaustive investigation, even in the absence of complaints, by relying on data obtained from sources outside the investigating authorities (press, information reaching military government personnel, high court petitions) proved unsuccessful, because of various constraints with which the team was forced to contend. Activity in this area was, therefore, sporadic; but was enough to indicate incidents which were not investigated until the team intervened, as well as to the fact that the investigating authorities' reporting to the team was not sufficiently complete. Being unable to judge whether the deficiencies in the reports were the exception or were due to a basic flaw, the commission in its examination took a state of incompleteness as its point of departure — (a situation) which does not contribute to its full confidence with respect to its assessment of the situation. Therefore, its conclusions should be read in the light of this reservation.

Given the existing division of authority, the inquiry team examined two systems: The police, as one system, which bears operational responsibility for the preservation of law and order in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District; and the CID [METZAH], or military police's investigations branch] as a second system, which is empowered to investigate complaints against soldiers. The inquiry team's findings deal with these two systems separately, although the analysis which points to the problems involved in the split between the two investigating bodies refers to both of them alike. CID Investigations

A. The legal counsel for the Judaea and Samaria District, who was a member of the inquiry team, took it upon himself to coordinate on an ongoing basis the reports of the CID investigations, to follow up their progress, and to report to the team periodically.

The commission received a report of incidents until October 1981 (among them: Death, property damage, assault, and theft), and of about 15 incidents which took place in the months of March and April, 1982 (all of them concerning death and injury as the result of shootings). A four-month gap thus exists in the reports, and it is difficult to assume that during that time no incident occurred which called for investigation. The fact that between October 1981 until the writing of this report (over six months) there was no report was made of any incident of a kind unconnected with the use of weapons, and no such file was opened, is in itself astonishing.

On 11.5.82 the inquiry team requested a report on the investigation of a lengthy series of bodily injuries and deaths as the result of shootings, as reported in the periodical *"HA'OLAM HAZE"* dated 5.5.82. The (official) report dealt with the 15 incidents mentioned above, of which 11 cases were still under investigation. Some of the incidents noted in the abovementioned article were not mentioned in the report; and the question of whether they actually took place, and whether investigations were begun into them, is still being clarified.

While this report was being written, the team's chairperson received a copy of the shocking complaints which reserve duty soldiers had tendered to the military advocate-general on 16.5.82. At this stage there is no intention of dealing with the

specific issues; on the orders of the military advocate-general an investigation was begun, and it is to be hoped that the allegations will be investigated. But the fact that the inquiry team was not informed of any of the events listed in the report, calls into question the ability of the team to put together a cohesive and accurate situation appraisal.

It should be noted that the more incidents there are of injury due to shooting, the harder it is for the team to examine the scope of the report given to it, hence also to assess the scope of the complaints which were investigated.

B. A distinction can be made between incidents in which the absence of a complaint is likely to serve as a cause for not dealing with them (conventional criminal offenses), and incidents which according to the rules followed by the army require investigation (injury as the result of the use of firearms). With regard to both, and subject to the reservation of our assumption of incomplete reporting, it can be said that complaints against soldiers are generally investigated, a fact which is the outcome of the IDF's disciplinary interest in the soldiers abiding by the law. But as of the writing of this report, after the inquiry team's attention was drawn to the aforesaid complaints of 16.5.82, and as long as they have not yet been examined — the inquiry team does not feel it can make any definitive statement on this. True, it may be assumed that those injured in the incidents which are the subject of the complaints did not (themselves lodge any) complaints — and that is the reason that no report of such complaints reached the team; but it would appear that in this case the distinction between incidents on which there were complaints, and those which justify complaints, is a formal one. The grave apprehension that the inquiry team is operating in a vacuum, as regards its knowledge of what is really going on, requires it to refrain from drawing conclusions which may be construed as value-judgements.

At the same time, the inquiry team sees fit to bring up the following:

In the matter of investigation of injuries resulting from shooting — the team did not deem it in its capacity to pass substantive criticism on the military advocate-general's decision on the question of whether the use of arms had been in accordance with army directives and whether the circumstances justified indictment, since involved in this decision are, naturally, considerations of policy on opening fire, which are not in the purview of the inquiry team.

At the same time, the reports received by the team cited many cases of injuries to the head or upper regions of the body (in contrast to leg wounds).

The inquiry team believes that there are grounds for a renewed and comprehensive review of this matter. Among other things, it is recommended to re-examine the directives for opening fire, the reports on verbal instructions and their consistency with written procedures, and the directives for opening fire in special situations; and to try to draw necessary conclusions from the gap between the spirit of the directives and the results of their implementation. It is also proposed (in view of the fact that CID investigations have been opened in the wake of reports in the media) to examine the directives concerning the requirement to report on every use of weapons against civilians (even if no one is injured) and the actual application of this reporting requirement.

In the majority of the CID investigations the question of dualism in the investigation comes up, which stems from the fact that the CID interrogates soldiers only, whereas for the purpose of questioning local residents (victims or witnesses) it needs the aid of the Israel Police. The result of this method is that complainants and witnesses are questioned about an event long after its occurrence (at least a month), and this method has a direct and immediate effect on the duration of the investigation and on its results (the ability to locate witnesses, details being forgotten, the ability to identify people, etc). Findings which have come to the attention of the team raise the fear that the split method of investigation substantially impairs the possibility of achieving any tangible results in the investigation.

Another sort of dualism comes up in cases which involve members of the Border Police, who are subject to a separate disciplinary jurisdiction. (It should be noted that the inquiry team did not receive any report on Border police investigations in this sphere). A separate investigation of shooting incidents, without the cooperation of the CID and without coordinated policy considerations regarding conclusions and indictments, is deficient. This issue, too, requires a comprehensive review.

Most of the reports on shootings, which were brought before the commission, were based on questioning of soldiers only, and this was not only because of the need for police questioning assistance, but also, and mainly, because of the involvement of the injured or the potential witnesses in stone throwing or disturbances and their fears of getting in trouble as a result of their testimony. These witnesses are not guaranteed immunity from prosecution. The decision as to whether the use of arms was in accordance with regulations is therefore usually made according to the version of only one party to the incident. This raises a difficulty, which must be given consideration, even though the answer is far from simple. This difficulty becomes doubly important in investigating cases of death, in which, considering the serious consequences, the obligation to conduct a true investigation may require a different set of considerations.

As to the quality of the investigations, and the conclusions stemming from them, the work of the inquiry team centered mainly on an examination of the quality of police investigations; and as a rule, the team limited itself to following up decisions of the military advocate general. In one case, in which the team thought that on the face of it the advocate general's conclusions were doubtful (a case of assault and battery), the team asked for the file — and its examination revealed that the soldiers' version was believed even though it did not seem reasonable, and the circumstances of the incident supported the complainant's version. The file was returned to the military authorities for continued action.

Another incident which came to the attention of the team in the wake of the examination of a police investigation (criminal/civil 305/81) which was opened as the result of a complaint about damage to buses in Ramallah, shows that the police called on the CID due to the suspicion that the perpetrators were reserve duty

soldiers. From the police file it appears that the CID did not investigate the matter, neither on its own initiative, nor in cooperation with the police. In the file on the investigation there is a notation, which states "...the CID has not helped in most of the investigations in the past" (this file, which the team obtained only recently, will be studied in order to draw lessons on, among other topics, the cooperation between the CID and the police).

The inquiry team has no data indicating that the aforementioned shortcomings are evidence of a general situation. But the special difficulties mentioned above that typify CID investigations in the territories — and especially the division of investigations or incidents betwen the CID and the police, and the need for close coordination between these two bodies — require, in the team's opinion, ongoing monitoring that would include more careful scrutiny of events.

Police Official Qarti on Law in Territories

TA090717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Report by Robert Rosenberg]

[Text]Since 1968 the Defence Ministry has turned down requests by the police for more resources to enforce the law in the administered territories, Nitzav [commander] Yehezkel Qarti charged this week in the wake of the publication of the Karp Report.

Qarti, the head of the national police Criminal Investigation Department, wrote in a letter to Inspector General Arye Ivtzan that there have been "fundamental changes" in the territories since 1968. "Police requests that its ranks be reinforced and adapted... (to these) fundamental changes... have not been complied with," he wrote.

Qrati's letter makes officially public what was first reported by *THE JERUSALEM POST* last summer — that there has been no change in the police deployment, resources, facilities and ranks during the last 15 years of increased settlement by Jews, rising tensions on nationalist grounds between Jews and Arabs and a sharp increase in crime in the territories.

Ivtzan told *THE POST* last summer that "the only way to provide law enforcement in the State of Israel (inside the Green Line) would be to annex the areas." That, he said, would end the ambiguous relationship between the authority of the Military Government and the authority of the police.

Qarti's letter notes that intelligence work in the territories is exclusively the purview of the General Security Services [GSS]. [Shin Bet] It indicates that the GSS, since it "focusses exclusively on security matter," does not view the problem of Jewish vigilantism as a matter involving security. "Investigative work worthy of its name," writes Qarti, "cannot be carried out without an intelligence infrastructure."

Indeed, *THE POST* has learned that the police are considering "redefining" security offences to include any clashes between Arabs and Jews in the territories — or inside Israel — that take place in connection with the politics regarding the territories. "According to a new definition," one senior officer concurred, "such cases would be considered a security offence," or as the professional jargon calls it — "hostile terror activity."

As hostile terror activity, the brunt of these investigations would fall on the GSS, which already does the undercover investigative work on those cases.

Qrati's letter, which reiterates that the police are "subcontractors" to the Defence Ministry and are subordinate to local military governors in the territories, says that the Karp Report made a "major contribution" in clarifying the legal and organizational status of the police in the areas; in establishing the extent to which the police in the territories are overworked; and in stressing the need for reinforcement of the law enforcement structure in the areas.

Other police sources yesterday praised the work of Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp, but complained that she had failed to offer the guidelines for coordination between the various investigative authorities — police, GSS, and the Israel Defence Forces — in the territories. The police sources said that such guidelines were part of her mandate, as originally set out by Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir in April 1981, at the request of then Premier Menahem Begin.

Meanwhile, *THE POST* has learned that the Defence Ministry has allocated funds for the establishment of two more Border Police companies, for riot control in Judaea and Samaria. Although the Border Police is a department of the police in those areas, it is under direct command of the IDF and is used only for crowd dispersal and patrols. It has no investigative functions.

When the existence of the Karp Report was first made public, police sources estimated that it would take multi-million-dollar investments over several years to bring the police department up to par.

But, as Qarti notes in his letter, the problem is not only resources: "The report is wanting in that it (does not) really address the significance and implications of (police) activity amidst a hostile and disaffected Arab population, and the handling of incidents that are ostensibly criminal, but are heavily charged with nationalist and sectorial feelings — and all this with insufficient tools and resources."

West Bank Jew Reports Shooting Incident

TA081645 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Barukh Na'e and Ya'aqov Rahamim]

[Text]The head of the Samaria Regional Council, Beni Katzover, yesterday complained that at 1830 last night several shots were fired at him as he was driving through Nabulus's central square, near the town hospital.

Katzover said that he was driving from his home in Elon More to a council meeting in Qedumim, when several shots were directed at him. He accelerated his speed and drove out of the

area, and radioed a report on the incident to the council's security director, Shuqi Levin. Shuqi Levin alerted the security forces, which started investigating the case. It is reported that no bullet holes were found in the car.

The Samaria settlement of Qedumim yesterday returned to the defense minister the new written directives on opening fire, requesting that they be revised. The head of the Qedumim council, Yitzhaq Yafin, explained that these directives issued by the IDF commander of the Central Command prevent the settlers from protecting themselves and also humiliate the national stature. He claimed that the IDF is not successful in its main mission of ensuring the safety of traveling settlers, and instead advises Jewish inhabitants who find themselves in a dangerous area to run away without retaliating, not even by shooting in the air.

Nusaybah Says Dialogue With Husayn Possible

TA081527 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] Anwar Nusaybah yesterday said that cooperation between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will contribute to a solution of the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries and will promote the Palestinian cause.

The Palestinian leader met in a closed session with the Labor Party's young guard in Jerusalem with the aim of clarifying the positions of the sides to the conflict.

At the end of the session Nusaybah said that there is room for dialogue without any preconditions and without defining beforehand the opening positions. He explained that in his opinion Husayn could not join the Camp David process due to Arab pressure. However, in his opinion a solution can be found through mutual concessions.

Nusaybah sees in the reconvening of the Jordanian Parliament a renewal of the democratic process in that country which might influence future peace efforts, if the reaction of Israel is appropriate.

Those present said the atmosphere prevailing during the meeting was good and that Nusaybah emphasized that positive developments in relations between young people of both nations can be expected.

Bi'r Zayt University Students Protest Campus Closure

TA091237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A rally was staged at Bi'r Zayt University this morning to protest the closure of the university's old campus for 3 months. The directorate and students set up tents in the courtyard and intend to hold classes there. The members of the Committee for Solidarity With Bi'r Zayt were also present. Our correspondent Arye Gus cites the president of the university, Gabi Baramki, as saying that the authorities are intentionally acting against the university since it is an Arab academic institution. According to him, the new campus is very crowded since construction has not been completed.

FRG's Kohl Cited on Saudi Arms Deal

JN091857 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has affirmed that he will take into account Israel's viewpoints, which were presented to him during his last visit to the country, when considering the possibility of selling German weapons to Saudi Arabia. He said that the question of Israel's security will play a major role in the negotiations with Saudi Arabia on the arms deal. He added that his government will not forget the legitimate interests of all its friends in the Middle East when making a decision to supply German weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Chancellor Kohl expressed his confidence that these weapons will never be used against Israel and that they are for the purpose of safeguarding Saudi Arabia's security and the areas near its border. He added that he does not want to include Leopard tanks in the arms deal which may be signed between Bonn and Riyadh and that he has suggested to Saudi Arabia to find other defense weapons produced in Germany.

The German chancellor made these statements in a report to the Bundestag today on the results of his last visit to Israel.

Briefs

January Trade Deficit Drops — Israel's trade deficit, the excess of imports over exports, shrank last month. Figures released yesterday by the central Bureau of Statistics showed that the monthly deficit totalled $190 million, as compared to $321 million in January 1983, a 41-percent drop. The large improvement in the deficit figures was caused by a 21-percent increase in exports, from $372 million in January 1983 to $464 million last month, and a 7 percent drop in imports, $640 million last month, as compared to $691 million in January 1983. The decrease in imports was caused mainly by large drops in imports of consumer goods, $31 million, and fuels, $48 million. On the other hand, the imports of raw materials and production inputs rose by $32 million, some 11 percent. The decrease in imports was especially marked in private cars. During January some $10.7 million worth of new automobiles were imported, as compared to $25.2 million in January 1983, a 58 percent drop. [Excerpt] [Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English 9 Feb 84 p 6 TA]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Attack on U.S. Fleet

LD091958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Feb (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has sent a cable to Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad and to Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Salvation Front. It read:

Unless the blatant American aggression against the Arab homeland comes to a halt, if the Security Council fails to shoulder its responsibilities, and if the American people prove incapable of curbing the madness of actor Reagan, we must all shoulder our responsibility to future generations and the world and use all the means of war that we possess to destroy the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean, in self defense.

JANA has learned that copies of this cable have been sent to all the serving Arab rulers. Copies have also been sent to the President and members of the Security Council, and to the U.S. Congress.

JANA: U.S. Trying To Disguise Defeat in Lebanon

LD091148 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Feb (JANA) — The American flight from Lebanon and the use of warships is a cover and a disguise for defeat.

The Reagan administration is trying with gunboat policies to get out of the astounding defeat that the Lebanese nationalist forces have inflicted upon it in the Arab land of Lebanon. This appears to be the first time that an imperialist superpower seeks to disguise its defeat and the failure of its policies and aggressive plans by a cowardly and swift flight to sea.

In order to save face over its flight from land to sea under the blows of strong resistance, the Reagan administration, as a state accustomed to war, has resorted to an intensive use of warships to strike from a distance the positions of the nationalist forces that have foiled all American calculations and strategies, and brought most of the Lebanese territory under its control.

In the face of the heroic response to the American fleet, America has resorted to directing the guns of the *New Jersey*, the heaviest warship in the world, against unarmed civilians, killing and wounding dozens of women, children and old men.

Naturally, the American flight was not dictated by anxiety for Lebanon and its people, nor was it dictated by the alleged ability of Ronald Reagan to control matters in Lebanon. No, it was dictated by the decisive national blows dealt to the American Marine force.

Thus, the NATO forces that stormed the Lebanese territory under the guise of peacekeeping must withdraw, definitively and completely, from the land, sea and air, and realize that the will of freedom is stronger than all fleets and forces, and that the defeat inflicted on the American Marine force should not be exploited as an honorable withdrawal for electoral propaganda ends.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Urges Arab 'Popular War'

PM091553 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Popular Liberation War"]

[Text] Hardly a day passes without the U.S. Administration coming out with a new conspiracy against the Arab nation. The latest in the series of these conspiracies was what the U.S. colonialist mentality has devised in order to Arabize the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]; that is, to create an Arab janizary force that will undertake the U.S. forces' tasks of intervening in the Arab Gulf region and occupying the oil resources in order to protect U.S. interests and all the Western countries' interests there.

Reports from across the Atlantic say that terrorist Reagan has asked the Congress for appropriations for 1984 in order to set up and equip an 8,000-man force from the Jordanian Arab Army for the purpose of rapid deployment. The U.S. disregard for the Arab nation is such that it is not content with only plundering its oil wealth and other resources; it also wants to turn the Arabs into fodder for its imperialist wars and mercenary guards who would die for the sake of the United States and in defense of its vital interests.

In the recent past, the deposed shah was a U.S. servant and loyal guard of its interests in the Gulf. To enable him to play the role designated for him, the U.S. authorities provided the shah with the most powerful and latest weapons. Thanks to these weapons, and generous financial aid, the shah was able to build a large army in order to intimidate the countries of the area. The deposed shah used to boast unashamedly that he protected more than 75 percent of the world's oil. In fact, the shah fulfilled the tasks assigned to him by U.S. imperialism extremely well. We cannot forget that he dispatched more than 3,000 Iranian soldiers to suppress the popular revolt in Oman and prevent the downfall of Sultan Qabus.

Today, after the peacock throne collapsed and the shah disappeared for good, the U.S. Administration has chosen the Hashemite regime in Jordan in order to perform the same task under the same old pretexts and slogans.

When the U.S. Administration chooses the Hashemite regime in Jordan to carry out this task, we cannot but say that it was the proper choice. This regime, which digs its claws deep into the Jordanian Arab people's flesh, is steeped in treason and has been serving the Zionists and the crusaders since it was established by the British after World War I. The honorable service Sharif Husayn rendered to the British is well known. What King 'Abdallah, King Husayn ibn Talal's grandfather, did in order to enable the Zionists to swallow up Palestine in accordance with a previous arrangement is a well-known fact.

What King Husayn ibn Talal is doing is also well known to

everyone. Husayn's task, like his grandfather's, is to protect the Zionist entity and guarantee its existence. On many occasions, and particularly during acute crises, the United States and the Zionist gangs in Palestine have declared that they will absolutely not allow the downfall of the Hashemite regime in Jordan and its replacement by another regime.

King Husayn is well aware of the role assigned to him, which his regime has inherited. Not satisfied with secret contacts with the Zionists, he even directed Jordanian Arab guns against the Arabs and the Arabs' friends in places distant from the Zionist entity. In 1970, he turned his guns against the Palestinian people and massacred them. When Iraq's At-Tikriti regime launched its aggression against the Iranian Islamic revolution, Husayn went to help Saddam. He sent Jordanian soldiers to Iraq as volunteers in order to inflame the war and spread the sedition that will benefit only the Zionists and the crusaders, instead of calling for an end to the war and directing all the guns against the racist Zionist entity. Nor did he send those troops to liberate occupied Palestine and Jerusalem, which is a stone's throw from his royal palace.

The role assigned to Husayn ibn Talal — to protect U.S. and Western interests in the Arab Gulf region — is consistent with his past and present. It is also consistent with what he is doing today in order to sell the capitulationist plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian problem, recognizing the Zionist entity, and establishing a weakling Palestinian state which will be under the Hashemite regime in Jordan and at the mercy of the so-called Israel.

The U.S. Administration's announcement regarding its intention to establish a Rapid Deployment Force from the Jordanian Arab Army, and the Hashemite regime's acceptance of this role, reveals the impunity of U.S. imperialism and the Arab reactionary regime and their contempt for the Arab masses, which in the eyes of the imperialists and the reactionaries are no longer a force to be reckoned with.

But these masses, if unleashed, can cause radical changes in the Arab area's political map and severely punish all those involved in treason.

If today we see how the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance is being strengthened and cemented, and armed with the most powerful weapons, then the Arab masses and their revolutionary committees confronting this ancient imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance are also being strengthened and cemented, and armed with the most powerful weapons. The Arab masses and their revolutionary committees confronting this ancient imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance cannot but declare a popular war and turn the entire Arab homeland into a battlefield for a popular liberation war, the only means of war the popular masses have in their hands.

Popular war has always been an effective means for defeating colonialists and tyrants. In Algeria, Vietnam, Mozambique, and Angola the masses won through popular liberation wars. Today, other peoples in various parts of the world are waging popular liberation wars in order to defeat their oppressors and win their freedom. The Arab masses have no choice other than popular war in order to liquidate the treasonous regime and purify the Arab homeland of Zionist filth.

Envoy to Italy Succumbs to Gunshot Wounds

NC101040 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Rome, Feb 10 (AFP) — Libyan ambassador to Italy, 'Ammar Mukhtar Taghazi, died today in a Rome hospital from gunshot wounds received in an attack last month, an informed source said.

Mr Taghazi had been in a coma since the attack on January 21, in which he was shot in the head by two men outside his home in a residential area of Rome. The source said he died without regaining consciousness.

The attack on Mr. Taghazi has never been claimed, but the Libyan news agency JANA blamed "certain elements loyal" to the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasir 'Arafat. Other sources accused Libyan dissidents of being responsible.

Mr. Taghazi, whose official title was secretary of the "People's Committee," had been in Rome since 1979.

MOROCCO

Egypt's Mubarak Meets With Hassan, Departs

Talks Continue 9 Feb

LD092051 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A new round of political talks took place today between His Majesty King Hassan II and President of Egypt Husni Mubarak.

The talks, which are seen as an extension of yesterday's prolonged talks between the two heads of states, took place during his majesty's visit at noon to President Husni Mubarak at the Ad-Diyafa Palace, which has been the president's residence since his arrival in Rabat last Tuesday evening.

Tomorrow, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will travel to France for talks with President Francois Mitterrand on the Palestinian issue.

Mubarak Departs for Paris

LD101032 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Rabat, 10 Feb (SPA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today left Rabat for Paris after a 3-day visit to Morocco.

SUDAN

Ethiopian Attack on Consulate Condemned

JN091830 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Feb (SUNA) — The People's Assembly Foreign Policy Committee today condemned the armed Ethiopian militia's attack on the Sudan Gambela Consulate, saying: "The ruling fascist regime in Ethiopia has added a new crime against our country."

A group of 350 armed Ethiopian militiamen had attacked the Sudanese Consulate in Gambela, a border town located in the southwest corner of Ethiopia, killing three consulate employees, beating up the consul and plundering the offices and home of the consul last Sunday.

In a statement issued here, the house committee said the plots and conspiracies hatched by the Ethiopian regime against our country, its unity, security and developmental efforts, is but a flagrant breach of the conventions and charters guaranteeing protection to our diplomatic missions abroad. The statement further called on the government to adopt necessary measures to protect our citizens working in the embassies abroad.

It added that the presence of Sudanese diplomatic missions in Ethiopia has become more doubtful as the Ethiopian attitude to undermine Sudan in collusion with the Libyan regime has become apparent.

Egypt's Ghali Holds Press Conference in Khartoum

JN082313 Khartoum SUNA in English 1624 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, Feb. 8 (SUNA) — State minister in the Egyptian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Butrus Ghali, in a press conference he held here today, reaffirmed that the African tour made by Numayri and Mubarak — which included Senegal, Morocco, Zaire, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania — were carried out within the context of coordination between Egypt and Sudan to realize peace and security in Africa.

As for his visit to Ethiopia, Ghali said that he will deliver to the Ethiopian president a message from Mubarak on the former's capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and will discuss with him the topics expected to be discussed by the conference of African foreign affairs ministers, scheduled in Addis Ababa this month.

Ghali pointed out that the expected African summit conference in Conakry will discuss issues dealing with Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia, indicating that the Sudanese and Egyptian viewpoints are identical on these issues.

The African nations are optimistic that the Conakry summit conference will succeed in settling the conflict among the African countries over implementing the resolutions of the Lagos summit conference on the African economy.

Asked about the visit of President Mubarak to Zaire, which retained diplomatic relations with Israel, Ghali explained that Egypt would not meddle in the internal affairs of Zaire. Simultaneously, Egypt also honors its peace treaty with Israel.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt and Sudan were fully supporting the legitimate Palestinian leadership in its fair and just struggle for recovering its own rights. In this framework, PLO leader Mr 'Arafat visited Egypt and met with President Mubarak, he added.

Turning to the debt crisis in the Third Morld, Mr Ghali explained that Egypt and Sudan have identical views on this issue, which had been discussed at the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here in Belgrade, Yugoslavia last year. The common position of the two countries was also put before the New Delhi conference which adopted significant resolutions on replenishing the international economic system as well as further cooperation between the East and West.

Dr Ghali voiced the idea that the Egypt and Sudan integration experiment represents a vivid example for cooperation among the developing nations.

The minister disclosed that President Husni Mubarak had tackled the increasing debts with the president of the African countries which he recently toured, as well as the conditions of the international monetary fund. Mubarak and his hosts agreed that these debts must be rephased and contingency measures should be taken to halt the sagging economies in the developing countries, he said.

Mr Ghali expressed the idea that broadening and [word indistinct] of cooperation among the Third World countries is one of the effective remedies for easing the current crisis.

Ghali told reporters that the call for the Jordanian Parliament to meet poses no contradiction to the efforts exerted by the PLO. The minister explained that Egypt calls for the necessity of continuing the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and access to the formation of the Jordanian front in the conflict with Israel. As soon as Jordan and the PLO agreed on authorizing the Jordanian Government to negotiate with Israel, Egypt would join the efforts. Jordanian-Egyptian contacts were currently underway in this regard, he added.

On the situation in Lebanon, the minister reiterated Egypt's backing for the legitimate Lebanese Government of President al-Jumayyil. Ghali expressed hope that a national reconciliation agreement could be reached to secure the country's stability and a withdrawal of the Israeli troops in conformity with UN resolutions.

Ghali made it clear that President Mubarak during his next visit to France would discuss [word indistinct] the joint French-Egyptian blueprint on comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The joint plan had been adopted by the UN General Assembly, but vetoed in the Security Council by the U.S. in 1982. Explaining the French-Egypt plan, Ghali said it stipulates recognition between the PLO and Israel. Ghali described it as a completion to UN Resolution 242, which stipulates a guarantee

of self-determination to the Palestinian people.

Contacts were underway between France and Egypt to find the right time for forwarding the plan anew, particularly as France the European community currently. [sentence as received] The European group could play an immense role in solving the Palestinian question and ensure using of veto against the plan in the council [sentence as received]. The issue will also be discussed with President Reagan during President Mubarak's visit to us, he further said.

Ghali expressed his country's unswerving support to the legitimacy in Chad and its incessant contact with France on the Chadian issue our support to chairman legitimate government was supported by the recent summit of Organization of African Unity (OAU) which recognized the government of President Hissein Habre. [sentence as received]

Ghali said there was a thorough coordination between the foreign ministeries in the two countries on all levels. Ghali disclosed that there was a proposal that the Egyptian or Sudanese Embassy be in charge of the other sides' interest in countries where one of the two has no embassy.

Minister Mubarak Delivers Foreign Policy Statement

JN082056 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Feb (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak delivered before the People's Assembly this morning a statement on Sudanese foreign policy.

Beginning his statement, the minister greeted the People's Assembly members, indicating that this statement comes within the framework of the comprehensive political program of the third term of the presidency. He explained that the Foreign Ministry's plans and programs will be translated into definite working programs in order to achieve the country's great aspirations and objectives through selected methods and alternatives, whose implementation will be related to calculated periods of time.

The minister reiterated that the country's Arab affiliation dictates that it play a prominent role on the level of bilateral and collective Arab action through the confrontation of the issues of liberation and comprehensive development.

He referred to the commitments and obligations of such a leading role, particularly under the precarious current political and security circumstances in the Arab arena. He added that the Arab nation is passing through a dark era in its modern history, due to division and disunity. He pointed out that the Arab nation's enemy is showing continued arrogance, might, and expansionist tendencies at the expense of the nation, the unity of its militants, and the regional safety of its states.

He explained that the Arab arena has become a minefield as a result of the various axes and blocs in it. Hence, Sudan — which rejects axes and blocs — is obliged to carry out its historical role in reuniting opinions, clearing the air, and declaring words of truth.

The minister outlined seven political guidelines for Sudanese foreign policy on the Arab level:

1. To try to reunite and close the Arab ranks through reuniting the Arab stand on the crucial issues, and avoiding or postponing the marginal differences until the completion of the more important affairs. He indicated that Sudan has adhered to its stand rejecting any blocs, axes, and fronts, considering the Arab struggle as a means to achieve the aspired objectives.

2. To underline the unity and independence of the Arab decision-making, considering this a strategic Arab objective in the current stage. He added: We will work and call for the achievement of this objective through our bilateral relations and activities in the Arab communities, as well as inside the international and regional organizations.

3. To further intensify Sudan's activity in the Arab League to bring about the objectives of Arab solidarity and joint action. This can be achieved through the adherence to the principles and charter of the Arab League. This is in addition to the efforts of trying to amend and further promote the charter so it can cope with the requirements of the current stage, abide by the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, and fulfill the provisions of the Arab agreements.

4. To preserve Sudan's leading role as an advocate of peace and reconciliation among the Arab brothers. Sudan plays this role on the premise of its political status in the Arab circles and of its desire to support any side working for the consoldiation of Arab cooperation and soldarity.

5. To work for strengthening the independent Palestinian decision-making and to support the peaceful and constructive efforts to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. This can be achieved by insisting on the justice of the Palestinian cause, the defense of this cause's legitimate leadership represented in the PLO, and the adoption of the PLO's stands, which benefit Arab and international efforts to restore the usurped land.

6. To intensify diplomatic efforts in order to restore fraternal Egypt to the Arab fold, so that it can take its historic place at the head of the joint Arab action. Therefore, Sudan will confront the attempts aimed at fragmenting the Arab power and at consecrating differences, considering these attempts responsible for the division currently prevailing in the Arab arena, and regarding the attempts to isolate Egypt from its Arab nation as attempts aimed at isolation. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri explained this in his speech before the recent Islamic summit in Casablanca, when he said that the one who tries to isolate Egypt will himself be isolated. For the sake of realizing this important part of the march of the unified Arab action, Sudan will raise this subject in the appropriate forums and on the suitable occasions in coordination with fraternal Egypt and the wise people in the other Arab countries.

7. To work for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to the

differences between the two countries, peacefully, through dialogue and with the help of peace mediations. In this regard, Sudan will support the good efforts being exerted by the Islamic peace committee which stemmed from the ICO, as well as those exerted by the United Nations and nonaligned reconciliation and good offices committees. The minister indicated that Sudan has in this regard called on the ICO to eliminate the reasons which led to the war, and to solve the conflict politically and justly as soon as possible. This came during the convocation of the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca last month.

Regarding Sudan's policy toward the African group, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said that by virtue of its Arab-African formation, Sudan played a pioneering role in the African arena. In this regard, he noted Sudan's role in the issues of liberation, the liquidation of colonialism on the African Continent, the worries of economic development, and the efforts of the continent's sons to establish a more just world economic and financial order. The minister pointed out that in order to complete this pioneering role in Africa, Sudan's policy on the African Continent is governed by six guidelines:

1. To intensify diplomatic action with the aim of bolstering the efforts being exerted to complete the establishment of African unity, considering this unity a strategic target at this stage, during which the continent is facing political and economic problems, in addition to natural disasters headed by drought, the change of arable land to desert, the danger of famine, and the continuous deterioration of the conditions of exchanging African crops. For the realization of this noble objective, Sudan seeks to promote and expand bilateral and regional cooperation as a basic step toward the establishment of the aspired African unity.

2. The completion of Sudanese efforts to preserve the OAU's unity and cohesion following the crises which recently afflicted the OAU. Sudan seeks to do this through its serious efforts to implement its proposals on revising and amending the OAU's charter, strengthening its structures, and increasing its effectiveness so that it can shoulder its responsibilities freely, flexibly, and capably.

3. To strengthen regional cooperation between African countries, stemming from the resolutions of the Lagos conference and those of the Khartoum conference, which convened in November 1983. In this conference, Sudan, Zaire, Uganda, and Central Africa met in order to lay down the bases of cooperation between these countries in all fields, and to establish regional cooperation between them, as a contribution to African cooperation.

The minister affirmed that, based on the positive response to and the success of the Khartoum conference, Sudan will pursue its efforts to strengthen regional cooperation between these countries and to expand the opportunities of participation by other countries in this regional grouping, especially those countries that are linked to this grouping with joint borders and relations of friendship and understanding.

4. To work for eliminating African conflicts and calming the areas of strife and tension in Africa by persuading African countries to adhere fully to the principle of good neighborliness, nonintervention in the affairs of others, solving conflicts by peaceful means, and establishing relations of cooperation on a regional level that are based on mutual respect of national sovereignty and common interests in order to achieve benevolence for African peoples.

5. To pursue supporting African liberation movements by extending financial aid, in light of Sudan's capabilities, to them and pursuing political, informational, and ethical support for African liberation issues in coordination with the representatives of these liberation movements and African confrontation states on various international and regional levels.

6. To activate Arab-African cooperation by concentrating on Sudan's distinguished status on the Arab-African level. This is in addition to Sudan's realistic policy toward reviving the committees and institutions of cooperation in order to resume their confrontation of Zionist attempts to penetrate again into Africa, and to pave the way for activating Arab-African cooperation in order to face the current critical circumstances in the African countries.

The minister said that Sudan's relations with Western Europe and the United States are firm and developing strongly because of the moderate and realistic trend that Sudan currently adopts in its foreign policy. He added that Sudan enjoys the West European countries' concern. Sudan's opinions are appreciated, with regard to solving problems in the Arab and African regions. He explained that Sudan's economic relations with West European countries and the United States have developed and prospered during the past years, and added that Sudan received numerous food grants, trade facilities, and generous contributions in the field of developing energy resources. He said that these countries show an understanding of Sudan's economic activation program and priorities, and that they support Sudan's development efforts.

The foreign minister said that the plans and programs of Sudan's foreign policy are directed toward making use of the huge capabilities of West European countries and the United States through Sudan's awareness of the heavy political and economic weight that these countries enjoy, and through upgrading the means of rapprochement with these countries. This rapprochement can take place through a balanced trend that accompanies the current international relations — whether through Arab-European dialogue, Sudan's honorary membership in the EEC group, or the general dialogue between the South and the North.

This is in addition to using Sudan's relations with these countries in order to serve Arab and African issues, due to the political and military weight and the influence that the West has on Israel and South Africa. This is also due to the West's real desire to find peaceful solutions to the serious problems that threaten world peace.

Concerning Sudan's relations with the East Bloc countries, the minister said that these relations fluctuated during the past decade. Sudan has been and is still making efforts to improve these relations according to international law, international relations, and nonaligned principles, and also in accordance with Sudan's firm foreign policy, which rejects all types of hegemony

on and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. The minister said that Sudan established close relations with both the SFRY and Romania in the political, economic, and cultural fields in fullfilment of the basic principles on which Sudan's foreign policy is based.

The foreign minister said that Sudan is directing its policy during the third mandate toward normalizing and improving its relations with the East Bloc countries; foremost of which is the USSR, it being the center of gravity of the socialist countries and one of the two superpowers in today's world. He said that Sudan has adopted several constructive steps in this direction in response to the two sides' desire in this regard. He added that Sudan will further expand and tighten means of fruitful cooperation with the East Bloc countries on the basis of mutual respect and benefit, which stems from the strategy of Sudan's foreign policy and Sudan's conviction that the differences in political regimes must neither obstruct cooperation and integration with others nor harm the principles of our well-established foreign policy and our deeply-rooted values.

In his statement before the People's Assembly today, the foreign minister said that Sudan has been following up and participating in international and multi-sided activities with the aim of promoting the policies and arrangements that serve its interests and the national, regional, and international issues. This is in addition to Sudan's contribution to international efforts for the progress of humanity. He explained that Sudan's activity is not restricted only to collective diplomacy at the United Nations, but Sudan also participates in other international groups such as the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, the IPU, and other international and regional organizations. He noted Sudan's unique characteristics that qualify it for this international activity; namely, its geographical location, demography, and natural resources that enable it to be a base for numerous fields of regional and international cooperation, particularly in the field of food security which the world is endeavoring to achieve.

The minister said that Sudanese diplomacy under President Numayri's leadership managed at the Casablanca Islamic summit to rectify a historic mistake, and put an end to a complete stage of political loss by returning Egypt to its normal place in the ICO and by utilizing its potential once again in the service of Islam and the Islamic nation. He added that the dismissal of Egypt from the ICO's membership was a grave political error as well as a large procedural mistake. This dismissal only deprived the Islamic nation of Egypt's efforts, potential, political impact, international relations, and deep-rooted Islamic history for several years.

The minister announced that Sudan will remain an honest protector of the international organizations to which it is affiliated so that these organizations will not deviate from their aims or become biased. Therefore, Sudan's foreign policy will seek continued participation in the work and meetings of these organizations and their technical and specialized committees in order to benefit from them and help them achieve their aims. Sudan will also respect and abide by these organizations' charters, treaties, and resolutions. He said that coordination is taking place with the fraternal and friendly states through these organizations to work for completing the liquidation of colonialism and intensifying the efforts being exerted to eliminate racial discrimination.

The foreign minister emphasized that Sudan's economic strength, and its people's cohesion and continuous efforts, are the asset and the guide which inspires Sudan in its foreign activity.

In his statement at the People's Assembly today, the minister reviewed the basic features of the Sudanese foreign policy programs and plans within the framework of the third mandate for the presidency of the republic.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Delegation Visits Italy for Talks

For Italian reportage on the visit to Italy by a Polisario delegation led by Executive Committee member Bachir Mustapha Sayed, including its meeting with Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 9 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIA

3 Reported Killed in Attack on Sudanese Consulate

JN091210 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Feb (SUNA) — Groups of Ethiopian regular militiamen estimated at 350 persons last Sunday attacked the house of the Sudanese Consul-General and the building of the consulate in Gambela, Foreign Ministry authoritative sources announced yesterday.

The attackers killed three and injured some of the consulate employees, beat the consul-general, destroyed the consulate's building, cars and official documents, and robbed its belongings and those of the individuals, said the sources.

The sources said in a press release yesterday that the attack, which contradicts with the simplest principles of international and diplomatic laws, occurred in the watch of the Ethiopian security police institutions.

The sources indicated that some Libyan elements were seen heading demonstrations, instigating for subversion, and shouting antagonistic slogans against the Sudan, its leadership, and government.

Mengistu Receives Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali

EA091837 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and secretary general of COPWE, today received the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, who handed him a message from President Husni Mubarak.

Chairman Mengistu explained the efforts being made by the OAU to solve problems in Namibia, Western Sahara, Chad, and countries bordering South Africa.

Dr Ghali assured Chairman Mengistu of his government's cooperation in the OAU's efforts to find a lasting solution to problems on the continent of Africa.

African Affairs Opinions 'Identical'

JN091757 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message was conveyed during a 4-hour meeting between the Ethiopian president and Ghali. This meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Samir Ahmad, Egyptian ambassador in Addis Ababa; and Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on the Ethiopian side by Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs.

Following the meeting, Ghali said that he was pleased by Egypt's and Ethiopia's identical opinions and stands toward African issues. He said that he heard from the Ethiopian president in his capacity as the present OAU president an analysis of the situation inside the OAU and his plan of action to overcome the hardships that might obstruct the ministerial OAU meeting as well as the preparations for the 20th OAU summit that will be held in Conakry.

Ghali said his meeting with the Ethiopian president took place in an atmosphere of full friendship and mutual appreciation. He also said that the meeting was positive and useful.

Ghali will leave Addis Ababa for Djibouti this afternoon on an official visit, and will afterwards return to Khartoum to complete his mission.

Eritrean Leader Says Government Preparing To Attack

PM101300 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Talhah Jibril report: "Fifty MIG's Over Asmara"]

[Text] Rabat — A prominent Eritrean official has told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the Ethiopian regime has imposed a curfew in Asmara, capital of Eritrea, while Soviet-made transport planes unload shipments of arms and equipment there. This has come following 3 days of fighting between the Popular Liberation Forces and an Ethiopian Army brigade in the (Al-Qash) area of western Eritrea, during which 100 Ethiopian soldiers were taken prisoner and large quantities of arms were captured.

Osman Saleh Sabe [Eritrean Liberation Front leader] said that the Ethiopian regime has moved about 50 MIG aircraft to Asmara in preparation for an air attack on the towns of Teseney and Aliqider. Sabe expects the Ethiopian Army to massacre civilians in reprisals.

Sabe said that there is dissension in the Ethiopian Army that could lead to an uprising similar to that which took place in 1974, which led to the downfall of Haile Selassie's government.

Sabe said that the national liberation fronts have been active inside Ethiopia recently. The Western Somalia Liberation Front carried out an operation which cut the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad. Two other fronts have cut the road between Addis Ababa and Aseb. He said: One of the fronts launched an attack in the (Walgha) region bordering on southern Sudan against the Ethiopian forces stationed there, probably with the encouragement of Sudan as a reaction against Ethiopian activities hostile to Sudan and Ethiopia's support for the southern mutineers.

Concluding, Sabe said: Local and Arab pressures augur well for the success of efforts to unify the Eritrean factions, particularly after the Jiddah agreement and Kuwait statement and in the light of new developments and current conditions in the Eritrean arena.

KENYA

Tanzania To Cooperate in Combating 'Banditry'

EA092005 Nairobi KNA in English 1605 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Migori — The Kenya and Tanzania Governments have resolved to wage war on criminals in possession of illegal firearms in a bid to end armed cattle rustling and other acts of banditry along the common border.

The resolution was reached today at a joint border meeting between Kenya and Tanzanian officials held at Migori Teachers College in South Nyuanza district. They resolved that police from both countries will in future foster closer cooperation in tracking down cattle rustlers. The security forces will also cooperate to ensure that smuggling and poaching are eliminated along the border, the officials said.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives OAU Interim Secretary General Onu

EA091857 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary] Dar es Salaam: Interim Secretary General of the OAU Dr Peter Onu held talks today with President Nyerere in Dar es Salaam. A statement issued by State House said Dr Onu briefed the president on Western Sahara, Chad, and the Namibian independence issue.

The statement said President Nyerere briefed Dr Onu on recent American efforts to solve the Namibian independence crisis.

UGANDA

Second Democratic Party MP Abducted Near Kampala

AB091100 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Kampala, Feb 9 (AFP) — An opposition Democratic Party MP in Uganda was abducted yesterday, party officials said in a statement here.

The MP, Onesimus Katalikawe, was on his way to Kampala to look for the driver of a lorry belonging to a fish cooperative society who had failed to return home the previous day, the statement said. It said he was abducted near Bombo Barracks, 20 miles north of Kampala, possibly by security men. The statement said it had been confirmed that the driver and lorry were detained at Bombo Barracks and were still there.

It also recalled an incident two weeks ago involving another Democratic Party MP, Luke Kazinja, who has also disappeared. Police last week said they wanted to interview Mr Kazinja in connection with the killings of four European expatriates outside Kampala in January.

According to the party statement, Mr Kazina's home had been ransacked and "the fate of his family is not known." It called on the government to produce the two MP's at once and to follow judicial means if the two were in any way implicated in criminal acts.

GABON

Togolese Foreign Minister Arrives, Meets Press

AB091030 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Last week Martin Bongo, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was sent to Lome, Togo, where he conveyed a message from President Bongo to his Togolese counterpart. As you know, the message touched on the excellent relations of friendship between Libreville and Lome. It is certainly in line with that message that President Eyadema has sent his minister of foreign affairs, Mr Akakpo-Ahianyo, to Libreville. The Togolese minister was welcomed at the Leon Mba International Airport last night by his Gabonese counterpart Martin Bongo. Mr Akakpo told the Gabonese press the purpose of his mission in Gabon. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Akakpo-Ahianyo] I would like to take this opportunity to thank my Gabonese brothers for the warm welcome we received. You know that there are long-standing relations of friendship between Presidents Bongo and Eyadema. In view of this friendship they have always held consultations not only on bilateral issues but also on matters concerning Africa and the world.

At present, the policy of cooperation between our two countries is doing very well. What our two governments now have to do is to translate into reality this policy of cooperation between the Republic of Gabon and the Republic of Togo. This is why we have created the Grand Joint Commission on Cooperation between Gabon and Togo in order to assess and take stock of the cooperation, pinpoint the loopholes, and design measures for strengthening our cooperation. (?In this connection) the minister of the interior and myself are leading a delegation and we will meet our Gabonese counterparts during our visit of a few days.

[Unidentified reporter] On the African front, the Chadian conflict is at the center of current news. Now Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has been speaking of a third man for the settlement of the Chadian crisis. What does the Togolese Government feel about this?

[Akakpo-Ahianyo] Whenever a crisis flares up in Africa, Togo is always anxious to contribute to the solution of the problem through peaceful means. We therefore think that it is still possible to find a peaceful solution in Chad through negotiations and consultations among Chadians themselves. It is incumbent on Chadians themselves to find a solution to their problems and to choose their own leaders.

[Reporter] Another conflict is that of Western Sahara. Just recently Ibrahim Hakim [SDAR foreign minister] stated that SDAR representatives will take part in the upcoming OAU summit. What will Togo's position be on this issue?

[Akakpo-Ahianyo] We still have time ahead of us until the next summit. We will do everything to ensure that the 19th summit resolution on self-determination in the Western Sahara will be implemented. Even though the deadline has expired, we still have time to use all means to find a solution. Africa has additional resources; I do not think we have exhausted all our resources. [end recording]

ZAIRE

French General Leclere Meets With Defense Secretary

AB091735 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Feb (AZAP) — General Leclere, head of the military mission in the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development who arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday, today held talks on French-Zairian military cooperation successively with Rear Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense, and with Generals Boteli Nkoke'a Nkanga and Eluki Monga Aundu, acting chief of general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] and chief of staff of the Army respectively. During the talks, Rear Admiral Lomponda, in his welcoming address on behalf of the state commissioner for national defense, wished Gen Leclere every success in his visit for the promotion of French-Zairian military cooperation.

Gen Leclere, who emphasized the importance of French-Zairian cooperation, said that his visit as head of military cooperation in the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development will contribute to the strengthening of these relations. The French general offered a pistol as a gift to Rear Admiral Lomponda, while he presented a book entitled "The Butterflies of Zaire" to his host, the secretary of state for national defense.

With the acting chief of general staff of FAZ, the French military official stressed the need for cooperation in the training of airborne and armored troops. On his part, Gen Eluki, chief of staff of the Army, recognized the importance of the logistical aid given to Zaire by France, which he described as a "first partner."

Gen Leclere, who will visit French-Zairian military cooperation projects, especially the 31st Paratrooper Brigade and the 1st Brigade of Armored Troops, will later examine ways and means of improving this cooperation with Zairian military authorities.

Present at the talks were Jean Kientz, French ambassador to Zaire; Colonel Hamel, head of the French military mission in Zaire; and Citizen Batamba, military attache at the Zairian Embassy in France.

Mobutu Receives Egyptian, Senegalese Envoys

AB091006 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The second message that President Mobutu received came from his Egyptian counterpart, Husni Mubarak. The message was delivered by Mustafa Fahmi, Egyptian ambassador to Zaire, who spoke to the press on the purpose of his call.

[Begin recording] [Fahmi] I had the honor to deliver to Marshal Mobutu a short message from his brother, President Husni Mubarak. I think that it is a routine message, because the two African presidents are brothers and can exchange views. There

is no fixed time to do so; this can be done at any moment. I think that the message is related to consultations between the brother presidents.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Ambassador, what is the exact significance of the continuation of the trip of President Mubarak, who has just stopped over in Khartoum and who is presently in Rabat?

[Fahmi] When he arrived in Khartoum I think our president was to inform his counterpart, President Numayri, on his visits. You know that relations between Sudan and Egypt are relations between two sister countries. There are consultations between the two countries, and it is quite normal if he stops over in Khartoum to brief his brother, President Numayri, on his visits.

[Reporter] And what about Morocco?

[Fahmi] For Morocco, as you know, there are always top-level consultations between Morocco and Egypt. The visit falls within the framework of consultations between Egypt and Morocco. The visit falls within the framework of consultations between Egypt and Morocco. [repeated sentence as heard] [end recording]

The third person received by President Mobutu was Mrs Fambaye Fall Diop, Senegalese minister in charge of emigration and member of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, who brought a message of friendship from President Abdou Diouf to Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko. We met her for details on the message.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Madam, we would like to know the outlines of the message which you have just handed to the founding chairman on behalf of President Abdou Diouf.

[Diop] Well, I have had the great honor to be sent to Zaire to convey to the president of the Republic of Zaire a message from his friend and brother President Abdou Diouf of the Republic of Senegal. It is simply a message of (?friendship) and brotherhood. You know that the relations existing between our two countries, our two peoples, and our two heads of state are excellent.

[Reporter] Madam, is it a mere concidence that you, minister delegate in charge of emigration, have been sent here? Is it a coincidence?

[Diop] No, it is not a coincidence. We are three women in the Senegalese Government, and President Diouf wants to show the importance and the role we play in the Senegalese society.

[Reporter] No, Madam! I want to know if the fact that you have brought the message is a coincidence.

[Diop] Oh, I see. Well, it is not a coincidence. I am the minister in charge of emigration. As such, I have been instructed to assess all the problems facing my countrymen living outside Senegal. I am on a mission here in Zaire to convey the message of the president of the Republic and take the opportunity to meet a delegation of the Senegalese community in Zaire.

[Reporter] Madam, a few days ago the Zairian Executive Council, our government, decided to expel a number of Senegalese nationals who had abused the hospitality of our country — one must point this out — by indulging in trafficking. Was the decision explained to Senegalese public opinion?

[Diop] We shall inform the people about this. [Words indistinct] when I was leaving Senegal, public opinion was not yet informed and when I go home, I will do the maximum to provide information.

[Reporter] And what will you tell the people, Madam?

[Diop] Well, I will ask all Senegalese living abroad to respect the prevailing laws in their host countries. [end recording]

BENIN

Article Depicting Country as Threat to Togo Rebutted

AB090643 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The weekly magazine *JEUNE AFRIQUE*, in an article entitled "Togo, External Threats," recently published false information about our country, the People's Republic of Benin, and its democratic and popular revolution.

All in all this campaign of misinformation and intoxication for crude propaganda purposes is no new tactic, since the militants of our popular and democratic revolution know it very very well. *EHUZU*, our organ of revolutionary militarism, in the face of this subtle conspiracy yesterday published the following denial entitled "Stop the Intoxication!"

In issue No 1203 of 25 January 1984 of the weekly magazine *JEUNE AFRIQUE*, we read in an article on page 19 entitled "Togo, External Threats" the following text: What is worrying the Togolese authorities increasingly are external threats. The three countries bordering Togo — Ghana, Upper Volta, and Benin — are now led by revolutionary governments allied with Libya. In August 1983, Togolese security officials arrested some pro-Libyan students who, after converting to Islam, went to Tripoli via Cotonou. After receiving military training and ideological training, these young Togolese returned to Lome with the aim of destabilizing the regime of General Eyadema. Some of them were arrested, but the Togolese authorities are still alert because they do not know the source of this subversion fed from outside.

It is therefore clear that this is no more and no less the most recent seed of discord sown again by the evil forces to discredit the People's Republic of Benin. The use of the weekly magazine *JEUNE AFRIQUE* to increasingly publish false news on the Beninese revolution, since 26 October 1972, is a tactic that is well known by all Beninese. In fact, they still remember a libelous, malicious, and revolting article written about Benin and published by that magazine to camouflage the armed [word indistinct] attack by the imperialist army against our peaceful people and their democratic and popular revolution on Sunday, 16 January 1977.

Therefore, by making such crude allegations *JEUNE AFRIQUE*, which claims to be an ardent defender of the rights of the African people to sane information, has unfortunately proved once more that it has instead chosen the camp of international imperialism, whose objective is to destroy at all costs any desire for independence on the soil of the African Continent.

Does the fact that one is a revolutionary constitute a threat for others? We say no. What is certain, and what has always been observed at all international forums, is that the Beninese revolution is not directed against any country. Besides, this principled stand has always been demonstrated by the untiring search for the ways and means of promoting cooperation and developing friendship between all the people of Africa, and especially those in our subregion.

This means that if there is a threat to any African country, it cannot come in any way from the People's Republic of Benin, which is deeply attached to the principle of sovereignty and the integrity of states, and whose sons have always defended this principle at the price of their blood. In any case, as they share secular ties of both historical and geographical origin, the Beninese, Togolese, Ghanaian, and Upper Voltan people will be able to foil the divisive maneuvers orchestrated by their common enemies in order to safeguard and preserve the spirit of harmony and brotherhood which has always characterized their relations.

Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!

Four Research Grant Agreements Signed With France

AB092150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Four financial agreements were signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Cotonou. They will contribute toward an increase in cooperation between France and Benin. The sum total of these four grants is 196,250,000 CFA francs. These funds will be invested in four sectors of the economy.

In fact, the first grant is for a study and revision of [words indistinct] on the Benin-Niger transport route. It amounts to 25 million CFA francs. The implementation of the second agreement will be a little expensive. It amounts to 80,750,000 CFA francs invested in development research operations. The third grant, which amounts to 16 million CFA francs, is for three preliminary surveys before the implementation of a rehabilitation program for a selected palm plantation. Finally, the fourth grant, which amounts to 74,500,00 CFA francs. is for a town planning project in Benin.

These four agreements were signed this morning by Antoine Tourez, head of the French cooperation mission in Cotonou, and by Comrade Theophile Ahoyo, principal secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, representing Benin.

One may note that the two parties seized the opportunity to reassert the excellent level of cooperation existing between France and Benin.

GHANA

Defense Committees' Mistakes, Accountability Viewed

AB090900 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A 2-day joint meeting of PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretaries, regional secretaries, and the NDC [National Defense Council] ended in Accra yesterday. The focus of the meeting was to evaluate the performance of the various organs of the revolution, and review the roles and functions of the defense committees. The meeting reaffirmed the important role of the defense committee as an effective and practical means of grassroot participation in the revolutionary process. It noted and assessed the mistakes committed by some defense committees in

their practices and urged greater self-criticism and accountability as a means of improving their worth and generating confidence in the communities and workplaces.

Assessing the present state of affairs in the defense committees, the meeting agreed on the need for all the principal organs of the revolution to take practical steps to promote and improve the positive development of the defense committees for the enhancement of the revolution. The meeting also recognized the urgent need for all patriotic and democratic mass organizations to be guided and strengthened to play a greater role in the national democratic revolution. Some of these organizations identified were the associations of farmers, fishermen, nurses, teachers, youth groups, students, women's movements, and ex-servicemen's organizations. The meeting therefore agreed on a number of action programs which are to be implemented immediately by all those working with defense committees so as to improve their organizational effectiveness.

The meeting also took a frank account of the need for firm leadership in the organization of the defense committees to enable them to confront the serious economic crisis facing the country.

Botchway Meets With UK Officials on Economy

AB091700 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Ghana and Britain have agreed that priority should be given to the timber and mining industries in line with the emphasis on Ghana's economic recovery program. This is the result of discussions in Accra between Ghanaian officials and experts from the British Overseas Development Administration.

A statement by the British High Commission today said the British experts were given an account of Ghana's economic situation by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway. He suggested the areas in which aid is most needed. The team also met the secretary for lands and natural resources, Mr Kwesi Renner, and identified a number of specific enterprises needing equipment and spares to increase their output. These include the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and several timber producers, which the team subsequently visited.

British bilateral assistance to Ghana in 1984-85 offered at the Consultative Group meeting in Paris last November amounts to 7.25 million pounds sterling. This is made up of a grant of 3 million pounds sterling for Program A, 17,000 tons of [word indistinct] valued at 2.25 million pounds, and a continuing program of technical cooperation of about 2 million pounds.

Total Blackout Possible in Akosombo Dam Region

AB091710 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Newsmen who toured the Akosombo dam yesterday discovered that the crisis facing the dam is more serious than the electricity corporation has made it to appear. Only two of the dam's six turbines are working and the two are able to operate because they were built (?at) a lower level than the other four.

Mr J.S. Okpoti, the director of power operations of the Volta River Authority, told the newsmen that there is a national crisis, and that if more serious efforts are not made to conserve power, those parts of the country which are supplied electricity from Akosombo may face total blackout soon. According to Mr Okpoti, each time someone puts on a pressing iron, an air conditioner, an electric cooker, or any other electrical appliance, the gates to the turbines at the dam automatically open wider to allow more water to generate more power. Every individual could therefore contribute towards saving the situation by cutting down on the amount of power he uses. Mr Okpoti disclosed that the present power-curtailment exercise is only enabling the dam to operate just above the critical level and that there is the need for more power to be saved to ensure smooth operation till after the rainy season.

The water situation is so bad that the generating station at Kpong, which was commissioned only 2 years ago, shuts down completely for 8 hours each day to allow the water level behind its dam to rise before it can operate. The Akosombo plant is producing only one-quarter of its normal output, while the Kpong station is generating only 40 percent of what it used to.

LIBERIA

Army Personnel Warned To Relinquish Property

AB092140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Army personnel who are still occupying private properties in defiance of the order of their commanding chief will be dishonorably discharged from the Army and forfeit all benefits, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Henry Dugbah said in Monrovia today. Lt Gen Dugba said in spite of several appeals made, some soldiers have flatly refused to relinquish their illegal occupancy of private property, noting that such attitude constitutes flagrant defiance and disregard of the orders of the commander in chief. The chief of staff was speaking at the Barclay Training Center, BTC, today when he delivered his Armed Forces Day message to members of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

Lt Gen Dugbah noted that following the head of state's announcement in December 1981 for Liberians to repossess their properties occupied by soldiers, a number of soldiers were relocated and many private properties returned to their owners. The chief of staff then paid tribute to the men and women of the Armed Forces, members of the joint security, and all other branches of the national security for the excellent performance in executing their duties. He said it was the tireless efforts, alertness, and sleepless nights and vigilance of the security forces that has kept the nation on an even keel and responsible for its stability. The chief of staff noted that he was proud of the efforts of the security forces in tracking down traitors and subversive elements.

The general also said that in keeping with the People's Redemption Council's timetable, the country will be returned to civilian rule next year, and noted that 1984 must be regarded as a preparatory year. He said it was in this light that he was appealing to all politicians in their various campaign activities not to involve soldiers in their political maneuvers, adding: Soldiers must remain soldiers and politicians must remain politicians. The chief of staff then warned that any soldier caught in political manipulations will be severely dealt with, and any civilian caught trying to influence or use soldiers as scapegoats will be dealt with accordingly.

Gen Dugbah also appealed to students to refrain from unbecoming attitude, especially to the point of lawlessness and challenging constituted authorities.

NIGERIA

Saudi Oil Minister Yamani Arrives in Lagos

LD092056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, 9 Feb, (SPA) — It was reported in Lagos that Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived tonight in Lagos on a visit to Nigeria. In the course of this visit the petroleum minister will have talks with the president of Nigeria, Buhari.

Extension Granted To Flare Gas Until 1985

AB090850 Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 8, (NAN) — The burning of the country's estimated gas reserves of about 100 trillion cubic feet is to continue till January 1985, following an extension given to oil producing companies to comply with Decree 99 of 1979.

The decree, promulgated by the Obasanjo administration, made it illegal for any oil company to continue to flare gas after January 1984 without the permission of the minister of petroleum.

The extension was granted in a "certificate for flaring" dated December 20, 1983, and signed by the former presidential adviser on petroleum and energy, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko. Spokesmen for the oil companies and the head of the NNPC's [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] petroleum inspectorate unit, Ben Osuno, confirmed the 1985 deadline, a move believed to be one of the last acts of the former civilian administration in the oil sector. He did not give any reason for the extension.

The spokesman for Shell Petroleum Development Company, Osagie Ojogu, said that the NNPC was convinced by the case made by Shell for extension, saying that it would cost 1.3 billion naira to reinject gas at Shell reservoirs. The NNPC holds 80 percent of the shares in Shell.

Prince Bamgbola Akinsanya of Mobil said that the company had a reinjection unit and flared 10 percent of the total gas flared in the country. The Mobil gas reinjection plant, located at Asabo off Cross River, has been in operation since 1972.

A source told NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that AGIP Oil of Nigeria was building a gas reinjection plant at Obrikon in Rivers State and that its completion had been delayed by import restriction. AGIP, which at present produces about 15 percent of the country's oil, is expected to complete work on its plant before the middle of this year.

At ELF, an official declined to comment on what efforts the company had made in complying with the decree before its extension, while at Texaco, a spokesman told NAN that the company had submitted a program to the Federal Government on alternatives to flaring. "We like to be able to participate in the industrial growth of Nigeria and we suggest that the domestic market for this gas be developed," the source said.

Political Detainees No Longer Allowed Visitors

AB091850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Military authorities have placed a ban on all visits to political detainees throughout the Federation. The ban affects both friends and relations of such detainees.

In a statement issued in Lagos today, the Army Public Relations Department warned intending visitors to the detainees to stop making further applications to this effect.

Rioting Reported at Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison

AB091836 Lagos NAN in English 1805 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb 9 (NAN) — Armed mobile policemen today fired several shots into the air to scare prisoners, who were protesting against alleged ill-treatment at the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison in Lagos.

NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondents, who were at the scene, reported that the police fired the shots after some of the prisoners condemned to death broke out of their cells and made for the main exit.

Prison warders forced out of the yard by the violence told NAN that the situation worsened at about 10 a.m. when inmates, chanting slogans, broke through the roof of their cells and let out the prisoners awaiting execution.

The warders said that they saw some of the rioters heading toward the wing housing political detainees, but could not say if they succeeded in forcing their way into the wing. It was not known if there were casualties.

NAN corresponednts said that a re-inforcement of anti-riot policemen drove the prisoners back from the gate after firing several tear gas canisters.

As the rioting continued, the maximum security prison was cordoned off by warders, armed policemen and police dogs.

Prison officials said that the prisoners had been staging the protest for several days.

UPPER VOLTA

Ghana's Rawlings To Arrive in Ouagadougou 10 Feb

AB100713 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] In order to make it possible for the population of Ouagadougou, the comrade militants of the people's democratic revolution in the capital, to give a revolutionary, massive welcome to Comrade Rawlings, who is expected in Ouagadougou today, Friday, 10 February 1984, the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Public Service has the pleasure to inform you that Friday, 10 February has been proclaimed a public holiday for workers of both public and private sectors in the city of Ouagadougou.

On the occasion of the arrival of Comrade Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, on the revolutionary soil of Upper Volta today, 10 February 1984, the director of state protocol invites the following persons to be present at the airport according to the following schedule in order to give the leader of the Ghanaian revolution a militant and war welcome:

0730: Arrival of the population completed;
0755: Arrival of comrades permanent secretaries of ministries;
0800: Arrival of comrades permanent undersecretaries;
0805: Arrival of representatives of international and inter-African organizations;
0810: Arrival of heads of diplomatic missions;
0850: Arrival of the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state;
0900: The Ghanaian presidential plane touches down.

ANGOLA

Portugal's Gama Meets With Jorge, Assesses Relations

LD092317 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, currently on a stop-over visit in Luanda on his way to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, is now meeting with his Angolan counterpart Paulo Jorge.

The meeting is taking place at a time when Portuguese-Angolan relations are going through a difficult period and after the Luanda government warned it will reassess some of the bilateral cooperation projects. Luanda has repeatedly protested against the activities in Portugal of groups opposed to the MPLA regime, and this is one of the most important topics being discussed at the meeting between the two foreign ministers.

The position of the Lisbon government is already known, namely that Portugal has no wish to be a springboard for destabilizing activities directed against other countries.

Before his meeting with Paulo Jorge, Jaime Gama told journalists that Portugal will not permit any more news conferences, demonstrations, or other acts hostile to Angola and harmful to Portuguese-Angolan relations. Sources close to Jaime Gama also added that in addition to reiterating Portugal's interest in easing the current tension in relations with Angola, Jaime Gama is expected to make a concrete gesture to show the Portuguese Government's commitment in this sphere.

The Angolan foreign minister will tonight host a dinner in honor of Jaime Gama, who will continue his journey to Sao Tome and Principe, where he is paying an official visit, tomorrow.

Before his departure for Sao Tome tomorrow morning, Jaime Gama will meet with Angolan Secretary of State for Cooperation Carlos Fernandes, in order to examine the best way to revive Portuguese-Angolan projects.

Jaime Gama was received at the 4 February Airport in Luanda by Portuguese Ambassador to Luanda Pinto da Franca, and by senior officials of the Angolan Foreign Ministry.

Portuguese Mercenaries Said Recruited To Train MPLA

MB091754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Lisbon reports that a group of 25 Portuguese mercenaries is expected to leave Lisbon Airport for Luanda on Sunday to train elite Angolan troops and to fight alongside the MPLA. The report said the mercenaries have been paid about 12,000 rand each for a 6-month contract. Our correspondent said the Angolan Government had been recruiting former Portuguese special troops, particularly commandos with experience in Angola, for the past year. Helicopter and fighter pilots had also been hired.

The men were being recruited by a Portuguese company called Vesper, which was operating under the guise of an import-export firm in Lisbon. It belonged to the former Portuguese high commissioner in Luanda, retired Admiral Rosa-Coutinho, who was a member of the Portuguese Communist Party. Our correspondent said Admiral Rosa-Coutinho, responsible for handing Angola over to the MPLA in 1975, had close links with the Angolan minister of finance [title as received], Mr Lopo do Nascimento.

No Casualties in Angolan Airlines Boeing 737 Crash

MB091327 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] A Boeing 737 of the Angolan Airlines with registration No [B2PDV] crashed at (Albano Machado) Airport in Huambo at 0924 following a forced landing shortly after its takeoff for Luanda. There were no casualties. The aircraft was seriously damaged and a commission of inquiry is expected to be (?set up) to determine the reasons for the accident. Immediately after this tragic incident, Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, the Huambo provincial commissioner, visited the accident site to familiarize himself with the incident.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Discusses Refugees, Political System

MB091610 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 84 p 4

[By Motlatsi Mbanga]

[Excerpt] Phitshane Molopo, January 19: People here have been reminded that Botswana was the only country in Africa which did not have political detainees or political refugees. The reminder came from the minister of external affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, in a Kgotla meeting. He was on a seven-day tour of Barolong area with the minister of home affairs, Mrs Kebatshabile Disele.

Mr Mogwe said that in many other countries in the world, people were living under one-party states where they had no freedom to criticise the government. He assured his audience that Botswana would adhere to its political system of a multi-party democracy as prescribed by the country's constitution.

Mr Mogwe encouraged those who registered for the coming election to vote and said that their registration cards should be kept safely till the voting day. He explained that people should not confuse registering for voting with joining a particular political party.

The minister also briefed the people on Botswana's foreign policy. He told them that Botswana was a non-aligned country which was a friend of both the East and West bloc of countries. He said although Botswana practised capitalism it was also a friend of socialist countries.

The minister noted that socialist countries called themselves "democratic states" theoretically, but when it came to actual practising that, they were far behind their theory. He explained to the people that under a socialist government, everything was owned by the state, and private ownership of property was not allowed.

Mr Mogwe also mentioned that Botswana was a member of the OAU, the UN, the SADCC, the ACP, the Commonwealth of Nations and the Frontline States.

On SADCC, Mr Mogwe explained that it was meant to reduce dependence of the nine member states on South Africa. It was high time that the independent southern African states manufactured their own goods and also balance trade amongst themselves.

On refugees, Mr Mogwe warned that Botswana would not harbor people who were fighting their own elected governments. He stated only those who left their countries as genuine refugees would be accommodated in Botswana, but not "dissidents."

Speaking on the recent incursions along the Botswana-Zimbabwe border, Mr Mogwe said that there had been a chain of talks between the two governments in order to bring everything back to normal.

Although the minister spoke at length, many people seemed not to understand anything on foreign policy.

MALAWI

Banda Expresses Support for Korea Unification

MB091838 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has said he supports the peaceful unification of North and South Korea as the best means to settle the two countries' differences. The life president was speaking this morning at his Ngwenambi residence in Kasungu, when he received in audience the visting five-man South Korean delegation. Speaking to newsmen after the audience with the ngwazi, the leader of the South Korean delegation, Mr Chin (Hong-to), said the delegation discussed with the life president a wide range of issues of mutual interest, which included political and economical sectors. He expressed the hope that South Korea and Malawi would continue to further cement the already existing cordial relations, especially in the economic and political fields.

Meanwhile, South Korea offered today to meet North Korean representatives for the first time in 4 years. A government announcement in Seoul said two officials would go to a border village tomorrow to deliver a message from the South Korean prime minister, Mr Chin Ui-Chong, to his North Korean counterpart, Mr Kang Song-San. A government spokesman said tomorrow's message was expected to repeat the call for direct talks and had no fresh proposals.

North Korea proposed last month that tripartite peace talks be held between the United States and the two Koreas for the first time in such talks. South Korea rejected this, calling instead for direct talks between the two nations in the divided peninsula.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Issues War Communique on Operation Red Summer

MB091550 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 0430 GMT 9 Feb 84

[War Communique issued by the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date and place not given]

[Text] Operation Red Summer:

Niassa Province: On 25 December our glorious forces attacked the Frelimo base at (Inhataria), killing two enemies of the people and wounding many others. Our combatants captured 5 AK-47's, 3 PPSH's, 12 hand grenades, 12 RPG-7 shells, 1 AK-47 ammunition magazine and large quantities of military uniforms.

Nampula Province: On 20 December our forces attacked Frelimo troops in the (Nhamirausse) area of Murrupula, putting them to flight toward (Nhamiradu). A total of three enemy soldiers were killed and an assortment of war materiel, including one Hungarian weapon and four RPG-7 shells, were captured.

Zambezia Province: On 23 December our forces clashed with the enemy in the (Mandel) region of Lugela, killing two Frelimo soldiers. A total of two AK-47's, two RPG-7 shells, two hand grenades, and an assortment of military uniforms were captured. On the same day our forces also killed two Frelimo soldiers and captured two AK-47's and two hand grenades, among other equipment, in another clash with the enemy in Lugela. On 29 December our forces attacked the enemy at (Messuloco), Gurue, capturing two AK-47's and two SKS's. In other action on the same day an RPG-7 was captured.

Tete Province: On 11 December our combatants staged an ambush on the road near (Zobue) in the (Madenga) area, burning a military vehicle. A total of eight AK-47's, one PPSH, one RPG-7, one G-3, and other military equipment was captured

Manica Province: On 7 December a battle took place against enemy troops from Chidoco, in the (Nhahogue) area. Various military items were captured. On 9 December our combatants ambushed a military column traveling from (Chicurunama) to (Sambane). Our forces attacked the enemy base at Machaze on 16 December and destroyed several military installations. On 18 December the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] forces clashed with the communist enemy in the (Nhamuchine) area of Mavonde, killing six Frelimo soldiers. The enemy had reached the combat zone through Zimbabwean territory. A total of 5 AK-47's, 1 LMG, 1 RPG-7, 41 84-mm mortar shells, and other military equipment were captured by our forces.

On 23 December our forces attacked the Frelimo military base at Chidoco, capturing an assortment of military equipment and destroying several enemy installations. On 27 December our

glorious forces attacked the enemy position at Mungari, killing three enemy soldiers. Our forces captured 1 (JIG 1260/79) antiaircraft weapon, 12 AK-47's, 2 RPD's, 4 SKS's, 4 Tokarev's, 18 RPG-7 shells, and 15 60-mm mortar shells, and other equipment. On 28 December our gallant forces attacked the Frelimo Military base at Vanduzi, capturing 9 AK-47's, 6 7.7-mm weapons, 2 Star's, and 39 82-mm mortar shells. On the same day our forces also engaged the enemy some 2 km from its base at Chidoco and captured an assortment of war materiel from the Frelimo troops.

Frelimo crimes against the people in the Minca and Sofala provinces:

Frelimo criminals have been forcing the local residents to undergo military training and ordering them to become militia men. All of those who refused to comply with the order have been killed under the pretext of being MNR agents. In view of this situation many people have been fleeing from the [word indistinct] area and settling in our liberated areas.

Frelimo troops have been robbing the people of their property and indiscriminately killing their cattle and small animals in areas where Frelimo suspect that the local population give support to MNR guerrillas.

In Sofala Province, the Frelimo criminal troops have been massacring the defenseless residents in the (Muxungo) area on the grounds that they support MNR. Occasionally, Frelimo soldiers leave forged notes on the corpses of their victims in an attempt to give the impression that MNR committed such acts. Members of the Frelimo army have been setting landmines on the trails used by the local people in the Vila Paiva, (Muloco) and [name indistinct] areas. A number of people have already died.

Sofala Province: On 2 December our forces attacked the enemy base at Vila Paiva with artillery. On 14 December our forces ambushed an enemy column on the Chitausse-(Muxungo) road, in the (Inhanga) area, and captured an assortment of military equipment. On 17 December our forces attacked the enemy position at the bridge over the Gorongosa River, capturing large quantities of war materiel. The next day our guerrilla forces staged an ambush on the Maringue-Sena road, wiping out the enemy. On 22 December the Beira-Malawi railway line was destroyed in the (Gurundo) area. We note that this line has been out of action for more than 2 months now. On 23 December our forces attacked the military base at (Mechomere) and captured large quantities of war equipment. On the same day our forces sabotaged the Beira-Malawi railway line in the Semacueza area. On 25 December our forces attacked the enemy base at (Mucurina), capturing an assortment of war materiel. On 27 December our forces clashed with the Frelimo enemy at (Riconde). The enemy fled, abandoning an assortment of war materiel.

Inhambane Province: On 31 December the enemy was repelled and put to flight. During the fighting our forces killed 22 Frelimo soldiers and captured 5. A total of 47 82-mm mortar shells, 16 AK-47's, and 9 magazines, as well as 27 hand grenades, were among the materiel which was captured by our forces. The Frelimo survivors fled toward Homoine.

Gaza Province: On 22 November our artillery shelled the enemy military base at Changanine, killing four enemy soldiers. On 20 December our forces staged an ambush on the road between Hati-Hati and Changanine, and in the resulting clash with Frelimo soldiers 28 enemy soldiers were killed. A total of 27 AK-47's and large quantities of military equipment were captured. On 26 December another Frelimo soldier was killed and two AK-47's captured following a clash on the Maqueze-Changanine road, in the (Memo) area.

Situation in Gaza Province:

An increasing number of Frelimo soldiers have been defecting from several military posts throughout the province. During December 1983 alone, a total of 123 Frelimo soldiers surrended to our forces. Among the reasons for this situation are famine and crime among Frelimo troops, and the feeling that they are fighting and dying for a wrong cause. All of these soldiers have been well received and today they are with us, serving the people.

Maputo Province: On 20 December 1983 our forces attcked the enemy base at (Jovolinguila), Mugade District. An assortment of military equipment was captured by our forces. On 27 December our forces ambushed two military vehicles traveling from Mahel to Magude, in the (Chioro) area.

The summer will truly be red for Frelimo. The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

More on Nujoma Agreement To Observe Cease-Fire

MB091044 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 84 p 1

[By *MAIL* correspondent]

[Excerpt] Rome — SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday pledged that his forces would respect a 30-day ceasefire in South-West Africa. And South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday that a ceasefire was "in practice at this moment" in southern Angola amid "a very promising climate" for an extended halt to the bush war.

Speaking at a press conference in Rome, Mr Nujoma said: "We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between SWAPO and South Africa to sign a ceasefire." Otherwise, he said, the people of SWA would continue to resist what he described as oppression and fascism, "until Namibia is free and independent". He said he was suspicious of South Africa's motives in calling for the disengagement unilaterally, but said SWAPO would respect it nevertheless.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO had called on the United Nations secretary-general to convene a meeting between South Africa and SWAPO to discuss ways of implementing Security Council Resolution 435.

He condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa and accused the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, of trying to sabotage the peace process by linking a settlement in SWA to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

SWA's independence was inevitable, he said. "We have fought for 17 years and we have the stamina, vigour and the determination to fight for another 17 years."

DTA's Mudge Welcomes SWAPO Role in Namibia Talks

MB091909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 9, SAPA — SWAPO and other parties were welcome to join the SWA/Namibian multiparty talks — and if SWAPO did not then it "must not complain later that it was left out," Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] said in Johannesburg today. SWAPO was losing the fight both in and outside the territory, he contended in an address to students at the Rand Afrikaans University. The multiparty talks could still run into problems, but were going "exceptionally well," he said.

Mr Mudge denied the security forces were "winning the military battle in SWA/Namibia, but losing against the local population." Any war had its negative effects on the people and for this reason it had to end.

Referring to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha's recent statements on the territory, Mr Mudge said some "southwesters" had interpreted this to mean South Africa intended withdrawing its military and economic support. This was causing unrest and uncertainty. But this was not how he had interpreted the prime minister. Mr Botha had simply emphasised the cost of dragging out an independence settlement and said a solution was therefore urgently needed. He supported the premier "wholeheartedly," Mr Mudge said. If South Africa ever wanted the territory to face the communist onslaught on its borders alone, then it should realise the communists would not stop there.

Mr Mudge took the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, to task for saying SWA/Namibian leaders should wake up and behave like people who could handle independence. He wished to put in on record that the shoe did not fit the DTA. "It was the most unkind cut of all," he said. He was not unsympathetic on South Africa's problems in the thorny southwest issue, but he regretted that remarks such as Mr Pik Botha's were necessary, particularly in view of the positive discussions the prime minister had held with leaders of the multiparty conference. It was not his or his party's fault that no solution had yet been found. The multiparty conference was the seventh attempt by SWA/Namibian leaders to secure a constitution for the territory. The previous ones had failed, but this was not the fault of the DTA.

People in the territory were sceptical and frustrated — and they had good reason to feel so. He had doubts about the implementation of UN Resolution 435, but the country had to be prepared for it. The people of SWA/Namibia were determined to show that white, black, and brown could cooperate, Mr Mudge said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Crocker's Optimism on Peace in Southern Africa Cited

MB100618 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] America says there are positive signs that matters in southern Africa are moving towards a defusing of the tension but negotiations are very delicate at this stage. The American assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, told a news conference in Washington that further talks between the parties involved will be held either in Europe, the Cape Verde Islands, or somewhere in southern Africa. Dr Crocker said the present situation cannot be seen as a breakthrough, but the positive climate which now prevails is historical.

Dr Crocker said after his talks with the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that the main aim of America, the United Nations, and the frontline states is to gain the support of all the parties involved for South Africa's offer of disengagement of forces. All the parties have accepted the offer, but a permanent cease-fire agreement is now necessary. Dr Crocker and the SWAPO observer at the United Nations, Theo-Ben Gurirab, will meet in Washington today to discuss the progress made in bringing South-West Africa to independence. Dr Crocker yesterday met Dr Perez de Cuellar to discuss his recent tour of southern Africa and London, where a cease-fire in Angola and independence for South-West Africa was discussed.

Dr Crocker also referred to the negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique and said that a chance of an agreement between the two countries had become more favorable. Replying to a question on the expulsion of the terrorist leader, Joe Slovo, from Mozambique, Dr Crocker said that he had not yet received confirmation of the incident. Dr Crocker said it would seem as though the negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique had contributed towards peace in the area. He said more favorable circumstances between South Africa and Lesotho, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, and also between South Africa and Botswana had been established lately. Dr Crocker said he believed that there was a willingness on both sides to give peace a chance. He said he was not aware of anybody who would try to block the process.

In an interview, Gurirab said that SWAPO had agreed to take no action which might jeopardise South Africa's announcement of a disengagement of forces in southern Angola. He said SWAPO was waiting for an answer from South Africa through Dr Perez de Cuellar to its January request for talks aimed at a cease-fire in the territory.

U.S. Envoy Nickel Details 'Constructive Engagement'

LD092159 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, says civil conflict should not be resolved by the intervention of foreign forces. Interviewed by Radio RSA, Mr Nickel said he believed that most African countries agreed that regional

conflicts should be resolved by forces within the region. He was commenting on allegations that the United States was interfering in the internal affairs of Angola by insisting on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country. Mr Nickel said that once the Angolan justification for the Cuban presence had been removed, many African leaders would join the United States in urging Angola to make itself independent of Cuban military support. He said he did not accept arguments that South Africa was looking for a pretext not to reach a settlement in South West Africa/Namibia. There had been such suspicions, but the United States had no reason to doubt the word of the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, on his country's intentions in that respect.

Mr Nickel emphasized that the American policy of constructive engagement with regard to southern Africa was addressed to stability in the region as a whole, and not just to South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia. For that reason the United States, in its attempts to bring about a settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia, recognized the broader context in which the United Nations Resolution 435 would have to be implemented. Mr Nickel said in this context there would have to be a parallel movement of Cubans out of Angola as South African forces withdrew from South-West Africa/Namibia.

Turning to the role of the Soviet Union in Africa, Mr Nickel said it was important for that country to remember that its standing on the continent would not be helped if it were seen to be working against stability. He said the frontline states in Africa would not sympathize with such an attitude by the Soviet Union.

Police Encounter Boycotting Students in Saulsville

MB091250 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] South African police have baton-charged a group of boycotting pupils in Saulsville near Pretoria. An eyewitness says the group of students appeared at the (Salvius Mareka) High School in an apparent attempt to disrupt classes. The group was reportedly broken up by police.

The pupils are said to be from three Saulsville high schools which the Department of Education and Training closed yesterday because of boycotts. The pupils are demanding the abolition of corporal punishment and the present prefect system. They are also demanding the establishment of a students' representative council and the reinstatement of pupils who were refused admission when the schools opened this year.

There has also been trouble at two schools near Cradock in the Eastern Cape. Armed South African police are patrolling the schools after the pupils began boycotting classes. The protest at the (Sale) Secondary School in (Embongweni) Township follows the sacking of the school's headmaster by the Department of Education and Training yesterday. At (Phelengeliso) Secondary School about 800 pupils have stayed away from classes since Monday because of disagreements about the prefect system.

Baton-Charge Report Denied

MB091946 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Police deny they baton-charged pupils at a school near Pretoria. Earlier today reports said police had broken up a group of students who arrived at a school in Atteridgeville, apparently intending to disrupt classes. Police in Pretoria confirmed they were in the area, but say no action was taken against pupils. Police say they were there to ensure no crime was committed.

Kaunda Criticism of RSA Overlooks 'Interdependence'

MB090918 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and Southern Africa"]

[Text] Amid present steps from many quarters toward achieving regional stablility in southern Africa for the mutual benefit of all the people of the subcontinent, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has reacted in a negative manner. He said in an interview in Lusaka that South Africa was using its strength to force neighboring states to negotiate with Pretoria. He went on to say that these states would be prepared to suffer economic hardships in the cause of international sanctions against South Africa.

On the first point, far from forcing its neighbors to negotiate, South Africa has pleaded for peaceful coexistence in the region and repeatedly offered its hand of friendship and cooperation across political boundaries. The interdependence of the states of southern Africa is a reality which President Kaunda appears not to have grasped. Another reality of the region is the fact that while international sanctions against Pretoria might be a blow to South Africa, it would be disastrous for the black states of southern Africa, precisely because of the interdependence of the states in the subcontinent. Two years ago a committee of the OAU reported that sanctions against South Africa would, quote, unleash a tidal wave of trouble, unquote, in neighboring states. This tidal wave, it said, would destroy the economies of Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, as well as those further afield such as Zambia, Zaire, and Malawi.

South Africa's neighbors all make use of its infrastructure: ports, railways, airports, clinics, medical and veterinary services, as well as hundreds of thousands of job opportunities. Without this cooperation from South Africa the black states of the subcontinent would be far worse off than they are now. As it is, their plight is critical, with hunger and starvation at their doors.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Sees RSA-U.S. 'Intransigence' on Namibia

AB091324 Dakar PANA in English 1305 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Lusaka, 9 Feb (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said Zambia is looking forward to the opening of the Botswana-Zambia highway because it will go a long way in strengthening economic ties between the two countries.

Dr Kaunda has also expressed dismay that some countries are still placing more importance on ideological matters than the freedom of man over the continuing lack of progress on Namibia's independence.

The president, who travels to Kazungula tomorrow to witness the official opening of the 300-kilometer highway, was speaking when the new Botswana high commissioner to Zambia, Edward Rasebotsa, presented his letters of credence at State House.

He said the opening of the highway at Kazungula tomorrow will not only strengthen economic ties between the two countries, but also cement the developing ties within the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Dr Kaunda told the Botswana envoy that the two countries enjoy very warm relations because their approach to problems is similar and they cooperate fully in all the five areas of human endeavour.

On Namibia he said the territory is still not free because of the intransigence of South Africa supported by the United States, adding that it is a pity that in southern Africa ideologies are more important than human life to some people.

President Kaunda pledged that the frontline countries and others involved in the struggle will continue to seek solutions and hoped that sense will prevail so that the senseless carnage in the region can end.

Earlier, Mr Rasebotsa had said that Botswana and Zambia share a common frustration and impatience at the delaying tactics employed by South Africa and America in implementing Resolution 435 by insisting on the linkage issue.

The envoy also expressed his country's gratitude to President Kaunda and Zambia as a whole for providing the only friendly link with independent Africa Botswana had at the time of her independence. He noted that despite threats from minority racist ruled states Dr Kaunda spared no effort to support Botswana in consolidating its newly-found freedom and was personally instrumental in making that country known and accepted by independent Africa.

He also said the communications impediments that slowed efforts at mutual cooperation will now be lessened with the completion of the Botswana-Zambia highway to be opened tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Goma Receives Botswana, Zaire Envoys
MB090907 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Professor Lameck Goma, says that he is happy with the way Zambia and Botswana are working side by side in removing obstacles to development in the southern African region. The minister was speaking in Lusaka when he received letters of introduction from Botswana's high commissioner designate to Zambia, Mr Edward Rasebotsa, today. He emphasized the need for peace and stability in the region among the countries concerned.

Later, the foreign affairs minister received letters of introduction from the Zairean consul general, and reaffirmed Zambia's policy of maintaining good neighborliness, which is the surest way of enhancing development. He noted that Zambia and Zaire were not only good neighbors, but were also sisters that shared similar experiences.